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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FOREIGN.

A Marine Disaster.

PAYING THE INDEMNITY.

The Spanish Troubles.

FAVRE'S RESIGNATION.

Apathy Condemned.

SOUTH AMERICA NEWS.

The English Civil Service.

ENGLAND.

RELIGIOUS DISTURBANCE.

LONDON, July 24.—Dispatches from Constantinople report disturbances at Scutari, though no particulars are given. The trouble is supposed to be of a religious character.

A BARK LOST.

News has been received of the loss of the bark Nickerson, off Cape Good Hope, together with six of the crew.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The new London Orphans' Asylum at Waterford, was opened last week by the Princess of Teck, assisted by the Duke of Cambridge. The inmates of the old Asylum have all been transferred to the new building.

A FAILURE.

The meeting at Hyde Park yesterday was a failure. The heavy rain which prevailed through the day, prevented any considerable crowd from assembling.

ROYAL VISITORS.

Prince Frederick William, of Prussia, has arrived at Osborne.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil have gone to Birmingham.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, July 24.—In the House of Commons, George Dixon, member for Birmingham, wished to know if the reduction of the civil list was possible. Gladstone replied that he considered the question arose from a misapprehension of the character of the list which he said was a solemn compact made between the Sovereign and people at the beginning of each reign. Any economical advantages which resulted were to be credited to the Crown and not the country. It would be well for parliament to maintain this view of the civil list as it would contribute to encourage the Queen's servants to fulfil their duties.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales goes on Monday next to Dublin with Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, Princess Louise, and the Marquis of Lorne. A series of brilliant fetes and balls, closing with a grand review are projected during the stay of the royal visitors in Ireland.

TELEGRAPH CONVENTION.

Russia has given its adhesion to the International Convention of Vienna. This brings the Russian lines to the Amoor and Dead Sea, under the operation of the terms of that Convention.

FRANCE.

ADJOURNED.

PARIS, July 24.—The Courts Martial for the trial of the Communists at Versailles has been adjourned.

SUCCESSFUL.

M. Bonvalet is among the successful candidates in the election of Sunday.

HEAVY PAYMENTS.

Heavy payments towards the second half million of the indemnity have just been effected.

FAVRE'S RESIGNATION.

It is reported that Favre persists in his resignation, because the petition of the Bishop urging the government to support the temporal power of the Pope, has been referred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The municipal elections in the city yesterday resulted in the choice of six Republican Conservatives and four moderate Republicans. The vote cast was very small.

APATHY CONDEMNED.

PARIS, July 24.—The journals have discouraged the apathy shown by citizens at the elections, the abstention from voting on Sunday having reached an unprecedented figure. The *Louvre* (national) warns the people that a nation that takes no interest in its own affairs is condemned to ruin.

SPAIN.

ANOTHER MINISTERIAL FAILURE.

MADRID, July 24.—The new ministerial combination under Serrano has failed, and it is said Serrano refuses to undertake the formation of another Cabinet.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT.

MADRID, July 24.—Marshal Serrano having failed Senor Zorilla is now endeavoring to form a new Ministry.

HAYTI.

FINANCIAL.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, via HAVANA, July 24.—The old currency has been called in and a new issue has been substituted therefor for the present.

The project of the Government to effect a loan whereby it might be enabled to redeem the currency and substitute specie has been rejected.

VENEZUELA.

QUIET.

VENEZUELA, July 8.—The country is in a quiet condition, except the State of Barcelona, where there has been hard fighting near Espiritus. Guzman has returned to Caracas, and is looking about for reinforcements.

ST. THOMAS.

TELEGRAPH CABLE.

ST. THOMAS, July 17.—A sub-marine cable between St. Lucia and St. Vincent has been laid.

SMALL POX.

Small pox ravages Port Platte.

ITALY.

STILL DENIED.

ROME, July 24.—Reiterated reports that the departure of the Pope from Rome is near at hand are still denied.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 24, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 93¾; 5-20's, '62, 92¾; do '65 92¼; do '67, 91¾ 10-40's, 91¾.

ANTWERP, July 24.—Petroleum 49¾c.

PARIS, July 24.—Rents 55f 82c.

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 9¾d.

LITTLE ROCK.

Militia Organizing.

LITTLE ROCK, July 24.—The militia are being organized throughout the State for the election next year. The *Gazette* says it is a part of the Radical programme to carry the election.

COLORED BAPTISTS.

The colored Baptist State Convention have decided not to get new power to try the Rev. White, the colored Lothario, and president of the Association, stating that that right being with his own church, so the whole matter is referred and will probably be hushed up.

EXPECTED TO LIVE.

Mrs. Ashcroft, the mother of several children, residing at Warren, who attempted to kill her four children with an axe and then cut her own throat the other day, is expected to live.

DROWNED.

Two boys, one colored and one white, were drowned in the Selina river a few days ago while bathing.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 165. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1871. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

NEW YORK.

Gen. Pleasonton to be Removed—The French on the Riots—A New Tunnel—Knocked Down and Robbed—LaCrosse—The Irish Confederation—Corean Trouble—The Mutuals—The Late Riots—Inquest on the Victims—Funeral Services—Mr Sumner—Railroad Suit—Ku Klux Committee—Mace and Coburn—Conspiracy to Defraud, &c , &c.

NEW YORK, July 24, 1871.

GEN. PLEASONTON TO BE REMOVED.

A Washington dispatch to the *Times* says: It is exceedingly probable that the change, so long looked for in the Internal Revenue office, will become an accomplished fact within the next few days, by the removal of General Pleasonton. There are no indications at present as to who will succeed the present Commissioner, and it is thought that the position may be held open for some time, with the Deputy Commissioner Douglass, as Acting Commissioner. One of the unfortunate results of the situation of affairs between the Internal Revenue office and Treasury has been the resignation of Mr. Chesley, Chief of the Revenue Law Division.

THE RIOT INQUEST.

This forenoon Coroner Young commenced an inquest on the bodies of those who were shot during the recent riot Inquest took place in Eight District court room; but few were present when the inquest commenced. Assistant District Attorney Sullivan was present, also the following jurors: John A. Dugann, Marshal Lefferts, J. B. Demorest, William A Prune, Henry Cornstock, Algernon Nocebele, John Duane. The Coroner then addressed the jury, instructing them to inquire how and in what manner and when and where certain persons named came to their death, and also the circumstances attending such death, and said it was their duty to render a verdict according to the evidence offered, without excitement, passion or prejuidce. The Deputy Coroner read the names of those who met their death and described the nature of the shot wound in each case. Two names were not ascertained, the bodies not being identified. Several witnesses were then examined, all of whom testified that they saw the shot fired, but could not indentify any one that fired the shot. Stephen J. Meany appeared as counsel for relatives of some of the dead. But Coroner Young decided to conduct the inquest without the aid of a counsel, and said he would do it in his own way. Nearly all the witnesses testified that the shots were fired by the crowd before the military fired.

Dr. C. D. Lordly testified that when the procession passed Sixth street he saw a lady wave a white handkerchief with an orange border, when a man walked up to her and shot her. Several other shots were then fired when the military fired into the crowd. One of the wounded men had a pistol in his possession. Several of the wounded men were taken into his store, three of whom died there.

Officer William Ward testified to searching several of the men and taking arms from them. Officer Finn heard a pistol discharged from the south-east corner of Twenty-fourth street and in two or three seconds afterwards heard two or three shots fired from the house. Several missiles were thrown. After the examination of several other witnesses all of whom testified that the mob fired on the military first though some of them stated only one shot was fired, the Coroner said he had tried to obtain all the evidence he could to throw light on the subject before them, but waited to obtain anything more than what was already testified to. He had endeavored to discharge his duty impartially, and was ready to postpone the inquiry, if the jury thought it necessary. The jury saw no necessity of prolonging the investigation, and returned in five minutes with the following verdict: "We find that these persons came to their deaths on the 12th inst. by gun shot wounds at the hands of parties to us unknown." The jury having signed the verdict in forty-two cases were discharged.

THE COREAN TROUBLE.

The following is the translation of a letter forwarded by the Coreans to Rear Admiral John Rogers, commanding the United States Asiatic squadron: "In the year 1868 a man of your nation, whose name was Febiger, came here and communicated and went away. Why cannot you do the same. In the year 1865 people called French came here and we refer you to them for what happened. This people and kingdom have lived in the enjoyment of their civilization, and we want no other We trouble no other nations. Why should they trouble us? Our country is in the furthest East, yours in the furthest West. For what purpose do you come so many thousand miles across the sea? Is it to inquire about the vessel destroyed, the General Sherman? Her men committed murder and piracy, and they were punished with death. Do you want our land? That cannot be. Do you want intercourse with us? That cannot be."

RAILROAD SUIT.

The suit of the United States vs. Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company, which has been pending since November, 1869, in the Circuit Court of the United States, has been compromised. The railroad company pays to the United States one million dollars in the bonds of the company, bearing four per cent interest, and running twenty and forty years. The amount in controversy was about one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and was the amount claimed by the Government for the rolling stock, material and improvements which the road received during and at the close of the rebellion.

THE FRENCH AND THE RIOTS.

A meeting of the French section of the International Workingmen's Association of this city was held yesterday, and the subject of the recent riots discussed Citizens Guillotel and Labruyere argued in favor of permitting all sects and parties to parade on the streets, while other citizens made speeches in opposition. Resolutions were finally passed recommending the suppression of all processions except those which commemorate purely American national events, and censuring the authorities for their action previous to the riot.

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.

John S. Mansfield and others were indicted some time ago in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois for conspiracy to defraud the First National Bank of Decatur, Illinois, by misapplying the credits of the Bank. The indictment and bench warrant were sent to the United States officers of this District and Mansfield was arrested and admitted to bail in $5000 by Judge Blatchford. The names of the other parties are withheld in furtherance of the ends of justice.

MUNICIPAL TAXES.

The *Tribune* to-morrow will have the following: A movement is on foot among a large number of capitalists, who propose to resist the further collection of municipal taxes until an official showing of the city's finances is compelled. This movement of the capitalists has not yet taken shape, but from every side there are expressions of readiness and not seldom of impatience. The members of the Produce Exchange are canvassing the subject of reform in the city government earnestly.

THE IRISH CONFEDERATION.

The delegates of the different clubs of the Irish Confederation met yesterday and voted to have a lecture at the Cooper Institute, by Thomas Luby, instead of a mass meeting, as had been proposed. One of the speakers, in the course of his remarks, said, "In this county the Irish were constantly craving for excitement by and make inflammatory speeches, you could not hold the people."

TRACK LAYING.

The laying of the second track on the South Side Railroad, Long Island, through the village of Jamaica, which will complete the double track the entire length of the road was stopped on Saturday by an injunction granted on the request of the trustees of the village, who withhold consent unless the company promises a reform in its management.

SERIOUS.

The break in the Harlem Railroad tunnel is serious, and it is probable the tunnel will have to be entirely rebuilt. All trains of the Harlem and New Haven Railroads arriving this, morning were blocked miles beyond the break, and passengers suffered considerable inconvenience.

THE KU-KLUX COMMITTEE.

Mr. Poland, who has been acting as Chairman of the Ku-Klux Investigating Committee, left here on Friday night for his home in Vermont. The committee is to discontinue its examination in a few days, and take a recess. It will meet again in September

NEW TUNNEL.

A portion of the new tunnel over the Harlem Railroad on Fourth avenue between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, caved in yesterday afternoon burying the track and seriously injuring two children The track was obstructed for some time, but is now clear.

THE FOULEST BLOT.

The General Sheridan Club of the Irish Confederation yesterday adopted a series of resolutions characterizing the firing by the militia on the mob on the 12th instant, as the foulest blot on the civilization of the nineteenth century.

KNOCKED DOWN AND ROBBED.

The messenger of the Bank of New York was knocked down at the corner of Broadway and Warren street, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock and robbed of thirty thousand dollars in government bonds. The thieves escaped.

THE KILLED ENGINEERS.

The service in commemoration of engineers George H. Hall and Frank Kernan, killed in the recent accident on the Newark and New York Railroad, was attended by two hundred and fifty engineers, at Newark, yesterday.

THE BRITISH LEGATION.

During the absence of Minister Thornton the affairs of the British Legation will be in charge of Hon. Francis Packenham, First Secretary of the Legation. Sir Edward Thornton will be absent about two weeks.

LACROSSE.

The game of lacrosse on Saturday afternoon, between the Knickerbocker and Manhattan Clubs for the championship of the United States, was won by the Knickerbockers.

LOSS BY FIRE.

The total loss by the burning of the French schooner Nellie, off the Battery, last night, was $125,000. The cause of the fire was the lack of proper ventilation.

MACE AND COBURN.

Mace and Coburn signed articles to-day to fight on November 13, within one hundred miles of New Orleans for five thousand dollars.

ARRIVED OUT.

The steamships Nemesis, from New York for Liverpool, and Nestorian, from Quebec for Glasgow, have arrived out.

THE MUTUALS.

The Mutual Base Ball Club of this city, started on a tour west last night, and will be absent until August 5.

MR. SUMNER.

Mr. Sumner still remains here, in spite of the statement which announced his being with the poet Longfellow.

YET REMAIN.

Two of the persons wounded in the late riot yet remain at Mt. Sinai Hospital.

THE SUNKEN DRY DOCKS.

The sunken dry docks will probably be raised on Wednesday next.

CUMBERLAND.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CUMBERLAND, MD., July 22, 1871.

This town is situated on the north bank of the Potomac river, and is one of the important points on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It is also the terminus of the canal to Georgetown, D. C. Here also the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad connects with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, making the most *direct* and BEST route from Pittsburgh to Baltimore, Washington and many other places that could be heretofore reached only by the Parkersburg Railroad. I think it the duty of the business men of Pittsburgh to patronize the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad as much as possible.

The road is in good condition, well ballasted; iron bridges are being rapidly erected, and all is being done that men and money can do, to make it a first class road

The population of this place is about ten thousand and rapidly increasing. It contains several fine hotels, among which I prefer the "City Hotel."

The future importance of the city of Cumberland can only be conjectured, for before many years a railroad must necessarily be made southwardly, that will make direct connection with the southern network of railroads. It is also mentioned that another railroad will probably be built eastwardly to Gettysburg, and ultimately to Philadelphia; which certainly ought to be done, if for no other reason, than that it would give shippers a choice of routes, and not subject them to the "skinning" they have so long had to submit to

Frightened Australians.

Sydney, New South Wales, Correspondence of the Melbourne Leader.

A wonderful story, full of sensational incident, has reached me. A Mr. Stewart a native of Tasmania, whose present residence is 15 Norfolk street, Strand, made a communication to future, of the Colonial Agents-General that a scheme had been revealed to him of a proposed predatory attack upon Melbourne, Sidney, and Dunedin, by a vessel fitted out by the United States. Without attaching much importance to Mr. Stewart's tale, the Colonial representatives took the proper steps to test that individual's veracity. The particulars elicited from him were to the following effect: Two young men—one of them calling himself Bethune, and who represented himself to be the nephew of the Bishop of Toronto—came to Stewart's house. They had recently arrived from Melbourne. Becoming intimate with Stewart, they one day told him that a ship was being fitted out in the United States, nominally on behalf of France, but really for the purpose of making an attempt upon the chief Australian towns, and upon the mail steamer. The plan was to slip through the Heads at night, get up alongside the Nelson, take possession of her, turn her guns upon Melbourne, and then levy black-mail upon the Treasury and the banks. Mr. Stewart added that, according to the representations of his lodgers, Gen. Butler and G. F. Train were concerned in this notable scheme. Bethune and his companion, the latter named Scott, invited Stewart to join them and promised to telegraph him from America telling him when to start. He pretended to enter fully into their designs, but as soon as they left for America he divulged the whole particulars to Capt. Mayne, Agent-General for New South Wales, who consulted with Mr. Verdon and Mr. Morrison on the matter. At the suggestion of some members of the Government, the case was laid before the Secretary of State, who advised that the respective Colonial Governments should be communicated with on the subject by telegraph. Such telegrams were accordingly forwarded, and in the meantime Col. Henderson, the Chief Commissioner of Police, had taken the affair in hand. Nothing, however, of a character confirmatory of Stewart's statement has been discovered, except that Bethune had recently returned from Melbourne.

The Fate of a "Stowaway"—Drowned While Seeking Liberty.

The *N. Y. Times* says:

Mark Auburn, an Englishman, without means or friends, was found stowed away in the hold of the steam ship Idaho, soon after she left Liverpool on her last voyage. Being taken from his hiding place he confessed to Captain Price that he had concealed himself for the purpose of obtaining a passage to America, where he hoped he might be able to obtain a livelihood. The poor stowaway was fed during the passage, but the captain determined to return him to England, and accordingly, when the ship arrived at this port, Auburn was locked up in a small room on the vessel, with the intention of keeping him safe until the ship should return. The ship arrived on Monday, and was moored at Pier No. 46, North River, and Auburn began immediately to make efforts to escape from his floating prison. He finally succeeded yesterday morning in cutting his way out of the room with a small jack-knife, but when out of the room found he had no way of reaching the pier unobserved except by going hand over hand along the hawser. He attempted this feat, so perilous to a landsman, and had accomplished about half the distance when he lost his hold of the rope, and, falling into the river, was drowned. The body was subsequently recovered, and Coroner Keenan will hold an inquest in the case.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Schurz Denies.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Bowen Pardon.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Executive Pardons.

KU KLUX COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1871.

THE BOWEN PARDON.

Numerous inquiries having been made as to the authority by which the President pardoned the bigamist Bowen, it may be replied that he did it by authority given him in section second of an article in the Constitution of the United States, which gives him power to grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment.

KU-KLUX.

J. H Christy, of Athens, Georgia, was examined to-day by the Ku Klux Committee, and he testified in substance that he knew of no Ku Klux organization in his district or any portion of the State. In answer to an inquiry as to what facilities he had of knowing anything about it, he stated he had been twice elected to Congress from that district, and usually attended the courts of the Western Circuit, as well as a portion of those of the Northern Circuit; and in response to the interrogatory he believed he was personally acquainted with the people generally. No more crime was committed now than before the war in his section of the State. He admitted that there had been some violations of law by disguised persons for the purpose of punishing men and women for living in adultery and fornication and for theft, etc. He stated that it was the opinion of that people who took the law into their own hands, because so many criminals had been pardoned. An other circumstance which he referred to many exaggerations in reference to Ku Klux was the acts of mischevious young men for the purposes of their amusement, and who sometimes wrapped themselves in sheets and scared superstitious negroes, some of whom were affected to believe that they were ghosts of deceased Confederate soldiers. These negroes had disguised themselves and whipped a white man in Clark county, and there had been but little said about it. Another party of disguised negroes had attempted to murder a white man in Hancock, and had been convicted and sentenced but subsequently pardoned by the government. The witness expressed the opinion that no officer in Hardeman had not been attacked on political grounds and that no negroes had been intimidated from voting the Republican ticket, but some had probably been prevented by threats from voting the Democratic ticket. When asked if he had not heard of a great many outrages in other portions of the State he replied that when in Washington he could hear a dozen of many stories of that kind that were greatly magnified and distorted for political effect, that there was less violence in Georgia than in the New England States, New York, Ohio or anywhere else.

The following private dispatch from Yorkville, South Carolina, dated July 24, has been received by gentlemen in Washington: "The Sub-Committee on Southern Outrages arrived here yesterday evening. At the supper table at the hotel, Hon. J. E. Stevenson, of the committee, and Hon. A. J. Wallace, representative of the District were assaulted as they took seats, by Major Jas Barry, a prominent citizen. A pitcher of milk was thrown over them. Wallace drew a revolver, but Major Barry was surrounded by his friends and he left the hotel at nine o'clock. The Committee was serenaded by a negro band and a crowd collected as the band was retiring. An affray occurred and one negro was shot, receiving three wounds No arrests have been made.

THE WEATHER.

The area of highest pressure has moved northeast since Sunday afternoon over Pennsylvania. The low pressure continues over Florida, and the barometer has fallen to-day from Tennessee to Lake Huron and westward. The central low est pressure is probably northwest of Iowa. The temperature has risen from the Ohio River northwards. Northeasterly winds are now reported along the entire Atlantic coast to Key West; southerly winds on Lake Michigan and westward. Clear weather with increasing cloudiness has prevailed from Michigan eastward and eastward. Threatening weather with occasional rain prevails from the Louisiana coast to Lake Superior

Probabilities.—Easterly winds with cloudy weather will probably continue on the Atlantic coast until Tuesday morning and the area of south winds with threatening weather will extend to New York By Tuesday night brisk winds from the south are probable. For to-night on Lakes Michigan and Superoir local rains are probable from northern Illinois to Mississippi.

THE WHARTON CASE.

One of our citizens has received a letter from Mrs. J. G. Wharton, sister in law of Mrs. E. G. Wharton, now in jail in Baltimore on a charge of poisoning Gen. Ketchum and attempting to poison Eugene Vanness, in which she says:

"My dear husband and children. I did not know what was the reason of their death, but after my child's funeral, only a week I believe, I was taken suddenly ill and at one time was thought dying. I told the doctor I was poisoned the day I was taken sick and then I suspected she had poisoned my husband's child. I told my brother and all my husband's family also when it occurred, nearly four hours after. I was brought from her house and have never had but one opinion that she poisoned them, and I barely escaped with my life. Mrs. Wharton owed my husband $2,500, which we with difficulty got after his death."

THE COREAN DIFFICULTY.

Official dispatches from Admiral Rogers and minister Low confirm the telegraph accounts heretofore published in regard to the first day's fight in Corea A private letter dated June 3d, says: When the surveying party commenced their operations they were met by government officers who informed them that there would be no objection to their work but when they went further up the river they were fired upon, the officials having acted treacherously and as decoys. The natives are represented as fine looking, somewhat resembling our Indians. The tides are strong and heavy and the current through the bends of the river fearful.

MAILS.

Employees on the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad having taken possession of the road between York Station and Meridian, a distance of twenty five miles, the Postoffice Department now sends the mails for Jackson, Montgomery, by Mobile and New Orleans. There is no delay of mails through Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Alabama, temporary contracts having been made for the service until January 1st. Meanwhile proposals will be invited for carrying the mails in those States, former proposals having been defeated by the bids on the important rivers and stage lines.

REVENUE MATTERS.

Supervisor Barker reports to the Internal Revenue office that in the First Wisconsin District every tax assessed upon the annual list for 1871, amounting to $72,000, has been collected. Not a cent assessed upon the list remains to be abated. This, the Supervisor reports is the first instance to his knowledge when every dollar assessed upon the annual list has been collected and paid into the Treasury before the middle of July.

AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Department of Agriculture, just published, shows the potato crop will be a full average. The hay crop is short. Apples about three fourths of a good yield.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Dr. D. W. Bliss, of this city, a member of the Board of Health, and D. B. Johnson, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of New Mexico.

SCHURZ DENIES

Information has been received here from Senator Schurz in denial of the statement that he has severed his connection with the Westlich *Post* in Missouri.

PARDONED.

The President has pardoned G. R. Ridden and F. E. Brown, of Tennessee, convicted of illicit distilling.

THE EXPLOSION.

The total loss by the explosion at the Washington arsenal is $62,000.

CINCINNATI.

Fire.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—The laundry connected with the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, was burned yesterday morning at half past eight o'clock. The flames spread so rapidly after the fire was discovered that the inmates barely escaped with their lives. It was a two story frame, and in addition to considerable clothing it contained a large steam engine, and costly machinery and pump to supply the grounds with water. Loss $20,000.

RAILROAD PROJECT.

Another Railroad project has been developed here within a few days, having for its object the building of a Northern Railroad extending through the western tier of counties in Ohio, from Cincinnati to a point on the Michigan line north of Bryon, Ohio, thence to continue northwardly to Lansing, Michigan, and ultimately to Mackinaw. The books will open on the 26th of August. It appears to be a revival of the old Cincinnati and Mackinaw project and sustains intimate relation to the movement looking to finishing it.

POISONED.

A man named James Maddox, claiming to have been poisoned by John Witherington, was found on the pavement at Newport, Kentucky, last night, in a dying condition. Witherington and Mrs Carroll, with whom the former boarded, were arrested. The physicians who made the *post mortem* examination think the man died from poison, but the verdict of the Coroner's jury was suspended for a chemical analysis.

CAVED IN.

The new Sycamore sewer now being constructed, caved in with a loud report this morning, immediately under the Burnet House, and the workmen were employed. The water in the canal rushed in, and the men barely escaped with their lives.

KILKENNY CATS.

Two men named Burns and Farley near Milton, Ky., on Thursday last quarreled about twenty-five cents, which Burns claimed was due him, resulting finally in each shooting and both receiving shots from which they died.

ENDED.

The Tunnel Street Railroad war was concluded to-day by Judge Cox allowing both parties the use of the track till the local questions can be settled upon their merits.

Heligoland.

The correspondence between Prince Bismarck and Earl Granville, the English Foreign Minister, in reference to the cession of Heligoland to Germany, recently widely circulated in the papers of the United States, it is reported, was a pure invention, no such subject ever having been broached. In addition to this, it is stated, that whatever designs Bismarck may have entertained upon Heligoland he has abandoned, or for the present, at least. In proof of this, it is stated that the *German Correspondent*," the recognized organ of Prince Bismarck, recently reprinted articles from two German papers on the subject of Heligoland, and it is argued that the absence of comment indicated entire approval of the tone and sentiment of the articles. One of these extracts was from the Cologne *Gazette*, in which is said that the German Government is certainly far from entertaining any intention of making a demand for a little rock in the ocean, to which it has no legal claim whatever, and, by so doing, prejudice its relations with a powerful and natural ally. The Cologne *Gazette* then administers a rebuke to the German papers that have raised the cry for the acquisition of Heligoland, and says that the reason assigned, "because we want it," is the most frivolous and impudent of reasons, and resembles the robber's demand. The other article is from the Berlin *Volkszeitung*, which argues that Germany has now attained only a rough external unity, and must devote it self to internal organization, and that it would be unwise to be looking abroad for other countries to conquer at the expense of the enmity of England. Not war but honorable peace, the *Volkszeitung* argues, must be the watch-word of Germany in the future, and condemns severely the plans of the conquest of Heligoland and other countries as being foolish and criminal.

Black Rain.

A contributor to *Nature* furnishes the annexed:

"The following notice of a shower of black rain, which has been sent to me by my friend, Mr. Walker, of Norton Villa, near Worchester, though not so exact in its description as I could have wished, may call attention to the subject, and elicit a more detailed account, if in this ungenial season rain of a similar nature has fallen elsewhere. Mr. Walker's residence is about three miles southeast of Worchester, and he says that, after three or four hours of common rain on Tuesday, June 6th, it became suddenly dark about 7, p. m, and shortly after a rain like ink poured down for a quarter of an hour, after which light returned upon the scene. The following morning the sheep at Woodhall (an adjacent farm) appeared as if their fleeces had been dyed black, also the dog and a gray pony that Mr. Walker had out in a field close by appeared as if they had been rolling in soot or in a coal hole. The black matter brought down with the rain was of an adhesive nature, and at Littleworth, within a mile of Norton, where this rain fell into some tubs, it was observed to be as black as ink. This black rain was particularly remarked, as clear ordinary rain had been falling for some hours on the day mentioned but had ceased an hour previously to the commencement of this black downfall. The actual rain of that evening did not extend to Worchester, but I have a note taken at my residence here at the time, that 'the gloom was singular and overpowering all the evening.' I regret that going into Hertfordshire next day, I was not aware of this occurrence till some days after, and none of the black rain or the adhesive matter it had brought down had been preserved for microscopical examination."

Canadian Aborigines.

The London (Ontario) *Advertiser* speaks favorably of the results of the policy which the Dominion has pursued towards the Indians, and contrasts them with the results of the system of the United States. The Canadian Indians are steadily increasing in numbers while those within our own jurisdiction are dying out. In 1868 and 1869 the Parliament passed laws, the object of which was to bring about a gradual assimilation of the customs of the semi-savages to those of civilized men, but thus far the effort has met with but little acceptance among the Indians, the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte being the only ones who have shown any desire to carry out the proposed plans. The others do not like an elective form of government, preferring the hereditary system, although it is said that some of the younger men of the tribes feel aggrieved at their exclusion from a voice in the management of affairs, which results from the latter system. The Indian Commission, therefore, may yet contrive the acceptance of the elective plan by making judicious use of internal dissension, a plan which has so often succeeded when its object was much less humane. In Western Ontario the Chippewas of the Thames are instructed in letters and the useful arts, and workshops have been built which, under the direction of a body of Wesleyan Methodists, are said to be doing good service in the work of civilization.

CHICAGO.

Zeigenmeyer.

CHICAGO, July 24—Zeigenmeyer, the murderer of Gumbleton, had a hearing before the Criminal Court this morning on an application of his counsel for a new trial. After counsel had been heard, Judge Booth overruled the motion for a new trial, and Ziegenmeyer will be sentenced in accordance with the verdict of the jury on Thursday.

CELEBRATION.

To-morrow the achievement of draining the Chicago river through the Illinois and Michigan canal will be celebrated by an excursion in canal boats to Lockport. One thousand guests have been invited, including Governor Palmer and other leading men in Chicago.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The resolutions offered in the Board of Trade on Saturday in relation to the new grain inspection laws were called up in that body to-day, and on motion of J. Richardson were tabled.

STABBING AFFRAY.

At Dyersville, Iowa, on Sunday night, two young men named J. Stagner and Henry Bagley got into an affray when the latter stabbed Stagner in the lung, inflicting serious wounds.

CHICAGO CLUB.

The club have purchased of Potter Palmer the late residence of Henry Farnum on Michigan avenue for a prominent club house; price paid for it $54,000.

LOUISVILLE.

Arrested.

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—Geo. M. Moals, a fugitive from Bellefontaine, Ohio, where he was under indictment for horse stealing, was arrested here to-day, and will be held to await a requisition from that State.

THE SOMNAMBULIST.

The somnambulist, Mayor, who walked out of a third story window at the Globe Hotel early yesterday morning, died last night from his injuries. He came to this city a year ago from Harper's Ferry, where it is said he was a school teacher.

HARTFORD.

Fish Culture.

HARTFORD, CONN, July 24.—The Fish Commissioners of this State have caused to be hatched at Holyoke, Massachusetts, this summer about sixty million young shad. Five million have been placed in the Saugatuck river at West Port. Three hundred thousand in the Picquonock river at Groton and the rest have been turned into the Connecticut river. Those that survive will be fit for table in three years.

NEW YORK.

Track Laid.

MILLERTON, July 24.—The track of the western division of the Connecticut Western Railroad was laid to the State line of New York, near this place, at noon to-day, and connected with the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad. Trains will run through to the Hudson River at Fishkill about the 1st of August, from Canaan, Conn., on the Housatonic to the Dutchess Junction on the Hudson River.

INDIANAPOLIS.

A Dangerous Fall.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 24.—W. F. Kennedy, a sign painter, while engaged in swinging a sign across Washington street to-day, fell from a third story window to the pavement below, striking an awning in his descent, which probably saved his life. His shoulder was badly broken and he is probably seriously injured internally.

NASHVILLE.

Express Robbery.

NASHVILLE, July 24.—The Southern Express Agency at Lebanon, Tennessee was robbed Thursday night of $3000. Suspicion fell upon A. C. Johns at that place and he was yesterday arrested. He confessed the crime and disgorged the money. Was committed for trial.

MEMPHIS.

Cotton Tax.

MEMPHIS, July 24—The Chamber of Commerce adopted a memorial to Congress praying that the tax collected on cotton during and after the war be refunded and that a copy of this memorial be sent to all the Chambers of Commerce in the country.

EVANSVILLE.

Cut In Two.

EVANSVILLE, July 24.—Henry Keiser, aged 36 years, fell upon a revolving circular saw in Bertz & Ehrenberg's sawmill, and was cut through from the crown to the hip. He leaves a wife and five children in Cannelton, Indiana.

A Tale of Duty.

The New York *World* thus tells the story of how a Philadelphia policeman nobly performed his duty:

On Tuesday last Policeman McNulty, of Philadelphia, was torn sadly by a conflict between modesty and duty, but duty dragged him at last from her rival, and placed him in an embarrassing yet honorable position. At the South street bath house there are "male" and "female" days, and Wednesday was of the latter sort The bath house was filled with such naiads as Philadelphia, that city of beauties, alone can produce. Not one of them was dressed—even in a lace collar. Now the door of the natatorium is an official plank, and a little girl tumbled into a place that was too deep for her, and was in imminent danger of drowning. Of course, when such a crisis came, the ladies could only wring their hands and scream for help. Policeman McNulty heard that scream. For an instant he hesitated. Modesty caught him by the coat-tail and shrieked "Ba! shame!" and had she been classical would have spoken the fate of Actæon. Duty caught him by the collar; said little, but gave him a raise up to the bath house window, and then with a *coup de pied*, sent him head first in among the pink beauties, who shrunk, yet feared to fly. They pointed to the spot where little Mary Wilson had sunk "for the third time," and in he plunged, regardless of all save virtue and his duty. The child was saved, and when Mr. McNulty looked up he saw but retreating forms and dripping heads—the latter protruding from, the former just entering the bathing rooms.

Two Preventives.

A correspondent at the West writes that an ingenious device has been introduced to public notice, which is intended to prevent alterations of bank checks. The process is the simple one of watermarking the paper upon which the check is written, and is not original with this correspondent. The water-mark, for example, indicates the sum of one hundred dollars, and no check can be drawn for any amount in excess without instant detection; and the system can be so extended as to cover all but small fractional sums. Another invention for a similar purpose has already been announced, consisting of a little machine to which is attached an adjustable perforator, for pricking in the paper the precise sum for which a check is drawn. The alteration of checks has grown into a serious evil, and the work is sometimes so well done as to make detection extremely difficult, so that any contrivance to protect banks and business men from loss would be welcome. Here are two which await inspection, and as the subject is one of general interest, we gladly call attention to them.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS has been giving his people some good advice. Speaking at a colored meeting in Baltimore, recently, he said: "We hope yet to see the day when the colored mechanics of Baltimore will leave the lanes and alleys. It would be impossible for angels to rear families in those dreaded dens of bad air and bad morals, and to lead lives of intelligence, virtue and refinement. We must get rid of the somewhat religious idea that we ought to live, like bats and owls, in holes and corners on the earth in order to live in glory hereafter. They must understand their day and generation. Leaving the things that are behind, and shaking off the ideas and customs of the old house of bondage, they must adjust themselves to the demands of the new revelations into which, by the inevitable laws of human society, they have now been brought."

GENERALITIES.

PRINCE SCHMIDSEN, of Japan, is now *en route* for New York from San Francisco.

ONE single pigeon, a favorite bird with the pigeon fanciers of Paris, brought into that city during the siege 500 pages of official dispatches and 15,000 private dispatches.

THE pastor of the Baptist Church in Cambridge, Mo., baptized two young ladies the other day, and then married one of them right there in the church, before she had time to get dry.

THE Vermont census shows that the rural districts have lost fourteen thousand of their population within the last ten years, and that the towns and villages have gained thirty thousand.

IN London, on the morning of June 30, the Emperor and Empress of Brazil were up and out at six o'clock, traveling by underground railway to the city and "did" St. Paul's and the Guildhall before breakfast time.

A ST. LOUIS iron company contemplate erecting a blast furnace, twenty-five feet interior diameter and one hundred feet high. It is to rest on twelve columns thirteen feet high. It will be the largest in the United States.

A COLORED woman was lately sent from Annapolis as freight by the Adams Express Company to Nashua, N. H. She was delivered at the office, properly marked, paid for in advance, taken charge of by the regular officers and sent on her way rejoicing.

Two women at Staunton, Indiana, got into a fight about an egg that a hen of one of the women laid in the barn of the other. Their sons engaged in the melee, and before it ended one of the women had her back broken by a stroke of a club, and will die.

LAWRENCE MINER, a colored porter on the steamer General Lytle, running between Louisville and Cincinnati, has been chosen professor in the Alcorn University of the State of Mississippi. The ancient college of Yale has also chosen a Porter to be its President.

THE Norwich (Ohio) *Reflector* says: "A lady, whose name we will not mention, caught her husband in the act of kissing the hired girl. The doctor thinks his face can be patched up so that he will be recognised by his friends, but he will always be bald headed."

THREE heavy golden vases were lately found in Pompeii, in the middle of a street, only a few feet under the ground. It is believed they were carried by priests in a procession to propitiate the gods, and that the bearers were killed while moving through the streets.

THE premium of $200 per scalp offered in Sonora

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.
AUDITOR GENERAL,
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.
STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN,
D. N. WHITE,
H. K. SAMPLE,
J. W. BALLANTINE,
ALEX. MILLAR.
CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH.
JAMES McGUNIGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 49½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112@112¼.

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX, has entirely recovered from his recent attack.

BRET HARTE is to leave the United States—and settle down in New Jersey.

IT IS announced that President Grant has given up his contemplated visit to California.

JOHN G. WHITTIER pays a graceful tribute to the late poetess, Miss Alice Cary, in an elegy of twenty-two verses in the August number of the *Atlantic*.

THE *World* appears stunned by the developments of the New York *Times*, and makes no effort to refute the charges of wholesale robbery against its friends Tweed, Hall and Connoly, of the Tammany Ring.

AS AN evidence of the amenities of journalism in some sections, we reproduce the following from the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

The double-headed baby is dead. The *Times and Chronicle* still lives. One end of the baby died first.

AN epidemic has broken out among the horses, in the New England states, which exceeds anything of the kind in virulence ever before known. Nothing has yet been found to stay its progress, and the fatality is alarming. No cause has been as signed for the disorder.

PRESIDENT THIERS recently announced in the French National Assembly, that he was always a protectionist and was one still. He recognizes the necessity of the building up of home manufactures, and is opposed to buying anything from a foreign country, which can be produced in France.

WE PRESENT a very interesting letter to-day from United States Master John B. Robinson, of the Navy, who participated in the Corean engagement on the 1st of June. Our correspondent is an Alleghenian, and his account of the fight may be regarded as truthful and reliable. We hope for more of his favors.

AS A further evidence that the "new departure" of the Democracy from their past political beliefs, is not just as agreeable to the unterrified as the *Post* would have us believe, we print the following from the organ of the Democracy in Schuylkill county, the Pottsville *Standard*. It says:

"If the Democratic party is to be made to stoop to an amendment conceived in iniquity and consummated by fraud, and to fall on its face before the negroes, begging for their votes, the *Standard* begs leave to decline the performance of the degrading genuflexion.

Will the *Post* please copy?

AND now the *World* has turned upon Fisk, and deluges him with a column and a half of ridicule and irony. In one place it says of him: "Always a reformer, he undertook to reform the stage, and reproduced at one of the finest theatres of this city the religious spectacles of the middle ages." And in another place: "The same foolish malice has cast suspicion upon his relations with certain *prime donne* of his theatre. The real truth of the matter is that Mr. Fisk simply employed their services to aid him in a translation of Baxter's Saints Rest into French, a work upon which he is still employed."

ENGLAND, it seems is no more copiously provided with public holidays than this country. The British Parliament recently passed a bill which makes legal holidays of Christmas, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, and the first Monday in August. One excellent provision in this new law might well be taken into consideration here, and that is in case Christmas day falls upon Sunday, the ensuing Monday becomes its legal substitute as a holiday. If this question were thus disposed of here, it would add much to the contentment and peace of mind, upon such Mondays, among our bankers and note payers.

THE English aristocracy are taking up the old cry of "unconstitutional," and urging it against the reforms which the people demand, and which the Liberal Ministry under the lead of Gladstone, are inaugurating. It will not avail there, any more than it did here, to clog the wheels of progress. In the absence of any written constitution it is difficult to understand what the tories mean. The only possible way to annul the recent act of the Queen, abolishing the purchase system, is through a majority of Parliament ousting the present Ministry. Gladstone has dared them to try this, but so far they don't appear inclined to accept the challenge, in the mean time they cry out "unconstitutional."

LEAVING the subject of the desirability, policy, or advisability of reform in the civil service of this country out of question, what, we should like to know, must be the opinion of an unprejudiced foreigner, of the state of American cultivation and morals, upon reading the following extract from an article, upon the proposed reform, in the leading Democratic journal of the country?

"It came from New England, and was a sort of twin to the compulsory education scheme spawned in that region. In our judgment the consummation of a plan of competitive examination for office would be a new triumph for that part of the country which in the ordinary shuffling of the political cards has little chance of success, but with which when cramming and superficial knowledge are brought into play would be very sure to win."

We confess that we are unable to understand why the New York *World* admitted such an opinion to be published in its columns. To us it appears altogether unworthy even of a Democratic organ, to make such an objection to such a question.

THE *Post* should be a little more particular hereafter how it charges good citizens with being defaulters. Its editor knew, when he published the list in which Mr. R. L. Brown's name appeared, that those persons were not all defaulters in the common meaning of that word. A delinquent and a defaulter, as the public understand those words, are two very different things. The *Post* would have its readers believe that every delinquent is a defaulter, that is, a THIEF, or one who intends to steal from the Government or who has done so. The *Post* knew it was misrepresenting Mr. R. L. Brown when it published him as such a man. It knew, or ought to have known, that collectors are often obliged to keep back portions of the assessed taxes for various reasons, without intending to defraud the Government. Therefore, it did willfully malign and defame the character of Mr. Brown, when it published him as a defaulter to the Government. Such work is beneath the dignity of honest journalism. In the name of decency, don't drag in the names of good citizens in order to make out your case. If you have no honest arguments give up manfully.

A STRONG MOVEMENT is on foot in Cincinnati, confined, however, to a German element, to have all Sunday laws wiped from the statutes, and to make the day the same, so far as its observation is concerned, as an ordinary week day. We have no idea that any such movement will succeed, and would be exceedingly sorry if it should. Even those who are not strict Sabbatarians will vehemently oppose the abolition of such wise laws as compel the suspension of all business, and rest from servile work on the Lord's day. The argument advanced by the projectors of the movement that "it is contrary to the Constitution and the spirit of free government to enforce the observance of odious Sunday laws," is un-American to an extreme and refreshingly impudent and preposterous. We hope the day is very far distant when the people of any State or city will acquiesce in the demands of the anti-Sunday party and tear down the safe-guards now thrown around to protect the day as one of rest and sanctity. The question, it is threatened, will be carried into politics by such of the Germans who are in favor of "free Sundays" in Cincinnati, and if it is, we hope the agitators will receive a very decided rebuke for their impertinance and attempted infringement of a religious institution near and dear to all right minded citizen's profess whatsoever creed they may.

SOME GOOD but overly zealous temperance folks of Fayette county are about to take steps for the formation of a so-called "Balance of Power Party" in order to elect men of their own selection to office. This is a mistaken policy. The great and good cause of temperance will never be much advanced by dragging it into politics. We can not see how any side party, cut from the Republican ranks almost entirely, with only the moral question of temperance as its platform, can succeed in accomplishing any good. Intemperance can hardly be checked through such a movement. If the temperance people would work more silently even than they are now doing, would exert their influence individually and collectively towards lifting rum's victims out of degradation, and teach them to abhor accursed drink, would watch over the rising generation more, and instil into their minds a lasting hatred for intemperance, would labor to introduce new customs into social life, we think much more good would flow from their efforts than can possibly come from political wranglings and dissensions. It is the duty of great parties, Democratic or Republican, to recognize temperance as the greatest blessing the individual or nation could enjoy, and within the one or the other must needed reforms be sought. The projectors of the Balance of Power Party have a right to demand due respect for their principles from either party, but they will never affect any lasting reform by working outside the ranks of the one or the other.

MR. A. H. STEPHENS and the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and those whom they represent, have a great habit of talking of their love for their country. They pitch into each other on the question of "departure," but they love their country devotedly. They would gladly see the North and West, and Middle and East, cut to pieces and annihilated. They would rejoice to have New England mined with *litho fracteur* and touched off, and a gunpowder-hastened apotheosis of Pennsylvania or Illinois would fill their hearts with joy. This reminds us of a little narrative. There once lived, in a Western State, a man whose attachment to his family was of the most devoted nature. His love for that family amounted to a passion, but he didn't regard his little daughter as his family, and he pulled her hair in a very aggravating, not to say painful manner, nor did he look upon his son as his family, and consequently, after beating him like a beefsteak, he broiled him over the fire until he was done. And, as he didn't regard his wife as his family, he performed these slight eccentricities before her at a time when her health was in so critical a condition that any undue excitement was dangerous. The result of all this was that the neighbors concluded that they had an intense respect for that family, but they did not regard the man as a member of it, and they hung him. This singular tale is, as we remarked above, what we are reminded of when we hear those rabid Southrons talk as they do, of love of country.

THE CITY PRIMARIES.

The City Executive Committee has appointed Saturday, September 2d, between the hours of three and seven, as the time for holding the election which shall decide who the Republican nominees shall be, for the offices of Mayor, Controller and Treasurer. It is not known to all of our citizens that this election is to be held under the plan commonly called the "Crawford County System," that is, each voter designating by his ballot whom he desires to be the nominee of the party, thus doing away with the necessity for a convention. This plan under the rules now existing is open to very grave objections, on account of the opportunity it gives to dishonest persons for abusing the privileges it bestows on the voter.

Suppose for instance that the judge and inspectors, inside of the polls, wish a certain candidate nominated, what is to prevent their receiving a half dozen votes from each of their confederates, or from Democrats, who falsely state that they intend to support the ticket nominated? What will hinder them from throwing out all of the opposing candidates votes and replacing them with those for their favorite? Under the delegate system, when the *viva voce* plan was adopted, we had an opportunity of knowing how our representatives voted, and there was no possibility for fraud, or deception of any kind, and our own opinion is that, with good citizens, as delegates, this system is decidedly preferable to the one at present in use in this city.

The old objection to the delegate system was that voters would not attend the polls, what reason have we for thinking they will do so now? If they do, they should at least have a reasonable guaranty that their votes will not be thrown away or have their force destroyed by the dishonesty of Democrats or repeaters. We think the committee should adopt two more rules, and then our citizens could go to the polls with some degree of certainty that their votes would count for something. First, that the judges, inspectors and clerks should be sworn, and secondly that no Democrat should be allowed to vote. Both of these rules are absolutely necessary to a fair election, and without them the system is a farce. Without the former the opportunity for repeating is too inviting, and without the latter the Democrats are empowered to nominate the weakest candidate in the hope of defeating him at the election afterward. We trust the Executive Committee will see the propriety of adopting these two important and necessary rules and thus insure an honest election.

The coming primary election promises to be a very exciting, as well as a very close one, and we think we are not under these circumstances, advocating unnecessarily harsh or severe measures. We want a fair, open election, and a decision by Republicans who the candidates of our party shall be. We have a right to demand this, as we expect to be called upon to support those nominees, whoever they may be, and we do not want any Democrat to have a voice in deciding for us who we shall support. Nor shall we attempt to interfere with their affairs, nor utter one word to influence their choice of nominees for their party. Let this system of making our nominations be fairly tried under proper guards, and if found to be satisfactory, we promise to give it our support in the future, as we desire nothing but the best mode of obtaining the honest expression of the wishes of the people. If this is to be obtained only through the "Crawford County System," we are prepared to advocate that system with all of our ability.

COREA.

An Interesting Letter from a Fellow-Citizen who Participated in the Late Naval Engagement.

[Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.]

U. S. STORE SHIP "IDAHO," }
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, June 21, 1871. }

Dear Sirs: You have no doubt by this time received telegraphic accounts of the fight which took place on the first of this month, between the U. S. forces, comprising the Asiatic fleet, under the command of Rear Admiral John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, and the Coreans, a people who inhabit the small peninsula of Corea, jutting out from the Chinese Empire to the east, and lying between the Japan and Yellow Seas. A native of Allegheny City, and familiar with the GAZETTE, I take the liberty to send you a more detailed account of the operations of a squadron which has brought the United States to war with a people so remote from themselves. Ordered out to this station on the "Colorado," Admiral Rogers' flagship, and after arrival in the East attached to the "Monocacy," the vessel which took the most prominent part in the fight, June 1st. I am, of course, familiar with all the proceedings prior to the sailing of the fleet from Nagasaki, Japan, to the Corea, two days previous to which time I was ordered to this place to relieve an officer returning to the United States. The vessels of the fleet left Shang-hai, China, for Nagasaki, Japan, (the rendezvous,) on the 8th of May. They consisted of the "Colorado," steam frigate, 3,300 tons and 50 guns, Capt. George H. Cooper commanding, and which floated the admiral's flag; the "Alaska," 14 guns, Commander Blake; "Benecia," 14 guns, Commander Kimberly; "Monocacy," Commander McCrea, 10 guns; "Palos," 4 guns, Lieut. Commanding Rockwell. They were all in remarkably fine condition; months of active and incessant drill had wrought the crews of the various vessels up to the highest state of discipline and efficiency; exercises in embarking, disembarking, firing, &c., were had daily, in fact everything that, from the nature of the expedition, might be demanded. Minister Low, ex-Governor of California, who represents our nation at the Imperial Court of Pekin, went aboard the flagship on the day of sailing. A short but boisterous voyage of two days from Shang-hai across the Yellow Sea brought the vessels safely into the roadstead of Nagasaki, Japan. This harbor, it will be remembered, was the first of the Japanese ports opened to the trade of the world prior to Perry's famous expedition, although the Dutch for more than two hundred years before that time had held here a restricted trade with the Japanese. It is one of the most beautiful harbors naturally that I ever saw—deep, long and narrow, with precipitous cliffs, covered with the most lovely foliage bounding the sides; small green islands dotted everywhere about the entrance shut it out so that it is hard to be found, save by the experienced navigator. It had been decided that preparatory to proceeding to Corea, Nagasaki would be the place of meeting, not only from the safety of anchorage, but as being within easy communication of the spot in Corea where the vessels were to go, and the prevailing wind would also allow them from this point an easy passage over. On the 14th of May, detached and ordered by the Commander-in-Chief at this place, I left the "Monocacy." At that time nothing delayed the departure of the fleet but the coaling of the latter vessel, which was then progressing. In the harbor of Nagasaki at this time, besides our own fleet, there were several other national vessels of the English, French and Danish governments. They all looked on our expedition with chagrin and mortified national pride that we should have taken the initiative again, as we had done, in the opening of Japan, and more particularly as we had neither asked for nor desired any co-operation. Admiral Rodgers desired that the glory or the odium of the affair should rest entirely with ourselves. His object was a simple and peaceful one—to negotiate, if possible, with the kingdom of Corea a treaty which should have for its basis Commodore Perry's noted treaty of Kanagawa with Japan; failing in this, to survey, for the interests of civilization and science, the unknown shores of the Corea, so that vessels trading to the northern Chinese ports, might avoid, in stress of weather, the dangerous and treacherous reefs which stretch far out from the western shores of this peninsula; to carry out this intention it was necessary to go to the only known ground, that is, to the mouth of the Kiang-ho River. This river empties into the Yellow Sea about 37 deg. 30 min. N. Up this river about 50 miles by its course is King-ki-too (or as the French called it, Seoul, and by which name it is more generally known to foreigners) the capital of Corea. The French, under Admiral Raze, with two ships, visited the Corea in 1866 at the same spot where our fleet is at present anchored. The winter season coming on they accomplished nothing except an accurate survey of the mouth, and portions of the river, giving names to all the principal points; whether the less vivacious, but more determined American will succeed better remains to be seen. On the 16th of May the fleet left Nagasaki for their destination. Before departing they sent on shore from the flagship four Coreans who had been received from the U. S. Consulate at Shanghai, who had been picked up at sea by one of our merchant vessels. Admiral Rodgers detained the shipwrecked mariners aboard his vessel, thinking at first of taking them back to their native land to turn them over as a conciliatory act to the authorities, but learning from an undoubted source that the officials of Corea would if they were returned, conduct them down on the beach in the presence of the vessels and cut off their heads, he humanely determined to set them ashore in Nagasaki and allow them by their own means to work their way back to the inhospitable land which claimed them as subjects. Aboard the "Colorado" a great deal in Shang-hai, China, I had a good view of them—of fine physique, long, black straight hair and the darkest eyes, they resemble in many respect the North American Indian—they behaved with the utmost uneasiness and stoicism when first brought aboard the ship, expecting in consonance with the Draconic code of their own country, to be at once executed, even making motions to this effect with their hands across their throat. When assured of their safety, however, they soon threw off all reserve and wandered all over the large vessel, evening with a childish curiosity, the various weapons displayed aboard, exchanging their dingy yellow pajama suits for the sailor blue, and messed and berthed with the crew, they soon became familiar objects to "Jack," who, to identify them, had inscribed on their sleeves, in white tape letters, the names that a man-o'-wars man fancy considered appropriate, such as "Tar Pot," "Jib Sheet," &c. I enclose accounts from the Japan *Gazette*, copied from the Shang-hai papers, of the doings of the fleet after leaving Nagasaki and the fight of June 1st. I have several letters from friends in the various vessels corroborating them as authentic. Capt. Boswell mentioned is a Shang-hai pilot employed in that capacity aboard the flagship "Jingalls." The weapons used by the Coreans are a species of old fashioned, wide-mouthed blunderbuses Pittsburghers will take a civic pride in the fact that the bollers of the steam launches which worked so well in the skirmish of June 1st were made by two well known firms of the city. I also enclose a traced reduction from the French chart of the Corean coast used by the vessels. Colton's general atlas gives an approximate idea of the contour of the Corea, but the relative positions of the towns etc., are inaccurate, the description of the country in the same work is about as much as is known of it. Hoping this may be of service to you.

I am very respectfully yours,
JNO. B. ROBINSON,
Master U. S. Navy.

[The newspaper descriptions referred to have already been published in our telegraphic columns.—EDITORS.]

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

TOMATOES.

In response to the queries, as to how to distinguish the fruit-bearing from the leaf-bearing branches of the tomato, and how many of the latter it is advantageous to cut off, the New York *Evening Post* says:

1. The fruit-bearing branches will (with most varieties) show fruit buds almost as soon as they start. These buds are easily distinguished from the wood buds.

2. It is not so much a question of how many you shall cut off as of how many you shall leave on. A good strong plant, trained as a single stem, should be allowed to perfect from fifteen to twenty clusters of fruit. All buds beyond this number should be cut away, as should all such branches on which no fruit buds appear. Then, when the fruit sets, the clusters should be thinned out so as to leave ample room for the larger fruit to grow, and such leaves as would keep the sun from the fruit should be removed or tied up out of the way.

It is after all questionable whether, except for earliness, it is not as well to let the plants branch out as much as they please and trail over brush or coarse litter on the ground.

This will, in the opinion of some good growers, give the largest yield of fruit, and of good average quality, though there will probably be fewer fine specimens.

SUMMER DRINKS.

THE first, the best, because the safest for laborers, invalids, the sedentary, for all classes, at all times of the day and night, is half a glass at a time, repeated in ten minutes if desired, of common cold water, at the temperature of the spring, or well, or reservoir, or cistern. Ice water is more palatable, but very often kills.

Any drink which contains alcohol, even cider, root beer, or domesic cordials—all are not only harmless, but are positively injurious, because the atom of alcohol, by using the strength of the next minute for the present, leaves the system that next minute just that much weaker than it would have been had not that atom of alcohol been taken; this is the case, because that atom of alcohol has not one particle of nutriment, hence cannot supply the system with one single atom of strength.

If anything is added to the summer drink, it should contain some nutriment, so as to strengthen the body, as well as to dilute the blood for purpose of a more easy flow through the system, as any one knows that the thinner the fluid is, the more easily does it flow. Some of the more nutritious and safe drinks are given below, especially for those who drink in the sun of summer, all to be taken at the natural temperature of the shadiest spot in the locality.

To any of them ice may be added, but it is a luxurious, not a beneficial ingredient, nor a safe one.

1. Buttermilk.
2. A pint of molasses to a gallon of cold water.
3. A lemon to a half a gallon of water, and a teacupful of molasses, or as much sugar.
4. Vinegar, sugar and water are substitutes, but the vinegar is not a natural acid, contains free alcohol, hence is not as safe or healthful.
5. A thin gruel made of corn or oats is strengthening.
6. A pint of grapes, currants or garden berries to a half gallon of water is agreeable.

Cold water applied to the head is very refreshing to harvesters. Wading in water abates thirst. Persons cast away at sea will suffer less from thirst if the clothing is kept wringing wet with salt water. A piece of silk fitted in the hat is a great protection to the head against sun heat; it is an absolute protection if one side is well covered with gold leaf. As there is always a space between the top of the head and crown of the hat, hatters should practice this idea.

PERSON WORKS HORSES

We may feed too much as well as too little. We may feed the wrong kind of food, or at the wrong time. This, we believe, has been sufficiently demonstrated. It is generally best to feed a horse less than he wants to eat; this is to keep up an appetite, an important element in horse keeping. Secure a good appetite and digestion will follow; this to a greater or less extent; and where digestion is good, there must good result to the animal. If, then, the food is not over—abundant, and appetite and digestion are good, there certainly can no harm result from over-feeding or any of its evils; these are all avoided, and in the horse, as in the human, they are legion, open and obscure. But give a fair quantity of good food, and at regular times, and there will be good eating, good digestion, and the system will get the benefit and no hurt. The machine is not over crowded, but works at time nothing. There is more sprightliness, animation in the horse, he is not clogged or loaded down, his system goes off freely, does its work well, readily and with benefit. The food is all, or nearly all used to support the system; it is not in the body as a foreign or unnecessary substance, but it adds, helps, to strength. We are always pleased when we see this kind of feeding, as we do. A horse is safe we know; he will do more work, do it better, more willingly, is therefore of more service. Of course you are not to starve him.

We are led to these thoughts by the instance of a brother's horse, who has adopted the mode we prescribe. He feeds, during the summer, on a bushel of cut hay mixed with twelve quarts of ground oats and corn, equal parts, per day. This is moistening when fed, and fed regularly at stated times three times a day. A doctor's horse—it is worked hard, and it seems a wonder that it should thrive under such treatment. But that is all the feed it has, and when it slacks in work, still less is given—generally two to four quarts less. When fed, it consumes its food in a short time, and then has the long interval till another meal to do nothing, and nothing to disturb the work of the stomach; but it has much to do, as the business for the horse is almost a constant one—on foot a good deal, and lying down much when in the stable, no food to tempt it to be busy when it should rest.

With all this work and little allowance of feed, the horse is in excellent condition, full in flesh and lively at his work. In winter he has hay given him uncut, unmoistened, with about the same quantity of meal. This is done in consequence of the cold which freezes the moistened mess. It is held by the owner—who has a sharp lookout for the good qualities of a horse as well as his keeping—that this small allowance is of greater benefit to his horse than a larger amount would be. He says he has tested this thoroughly, time and again. Horses are fed too much, he thinks, as well as not enough. There is a mean in this case as in other things. —*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

RAISE MORE DUCKS.

I could not understand why our farmers through the State did not keep ducks; as a matter of profit they are more profitable than hens. It may be the impression that in order to keep a duck a person must have a pond or stream of water near by, has deterred many from keeping them, but there is no need of anything of the kind. It is true that it is better to have a pond or stream, but you can raise ducks just as well elsewhere. I know of parties that are very successful in raising them; they have only a shallow tub set in the ground, and filled from the pump occasionally. In fact, the trouble of raising ducks, and about the only one, is letting the young go into the water too soon after they leave the nest. When I speak of the profits from ducks, I do not have reference to the common duck that is seen every day—I mean a breed of ducks that will weigh twelve pounds to the pair, alive, such as the Rouen and Aylesbury, and both excellent layers, easily kept and reared, and being very large and excellent for the market, and it costs no more to rear them than the common duck, that will only weigh on the average about eight pounds to the pair. The Rouen is a very handsome duck in plumage; the drake has a glossy head and neck down to a white ring on his neck, and the lower part of the body is a beautiful green-brown and purple, and shaded brown on the back. The duck is of a beautiful brown, with about every feather shaded on the outer edge with black. They are acknowledged the best of the varieties, laying very early, and continuing through the season, and late in winter. The Aylesbury is pure white, both the duck and the drake, and about the same size as the Rouen. Both become very familiar, and being very large and heavy, do not care to roam as much as the common kind.—*Maine Farmer.*

AN old man at Wellsville, N. Y., recently went up into the loft of a barn to take a sleep. Three boys of the neighborhood who had watched him went up, and taking a rope forty feet long, tied one end of it around his feet. They then let the other end down through a scuttle hole, and indulged in a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether, from below. The screams of the victim brought in a passer-by, who rescued him from his undesirable position.

THE Joliet *Signal* says: "Mr. Meeker has finally completed arrangements for the erection of steel works and custom mills in connection with the rolling mills already in operation here. Work will be commenced on the buildings at once, the contract having been let to Mr. Mitchell, and the carpenter work to Mr. Francis Layfield. The buildings are to be of extensive dimensions, one of them nearly 500 feet in length. Upon the completion of these works, it will be necessary to employ twice as many men as are at present at work in the mills here, which will increase the number to 700. The contract for the erection of twenty-five additional dwelling houses, for the accommodation of foreman and leading operatives has been assigned to Mr. Layfield by the same parties."

THE BEST TRUSSES IN THE WORLD.

If there is any infirmity that needs care and extra attention it is the case of Rupture of the bowels, as there can hardly be any protrusion of them, even for an hour, without endangering life and exposing the patient to imminent peril. We have examined hundreds of persons who have gone all the rounds in the vain endeavor to obtain suitable Trusses to retain their rupture, and without being successful. Not one of these cases but could have been cured in the early stage of rupture, and even after years of neglect many of them can be cured, if they will only make application to some one thoroughly conversant with the malady in question. What, to most persons, is the expense of a few dollars for a well-fitting Truss, properly applied, when in many cases it is the means of saving a life and adding to his comfort for years? The prevailing belief that rupture is incurable has done incalculable mischief by making persons careless with regard to the same; whilst, if they did try to get well, they can certainly be no worse off for having made the attempt. There are so many cases that resemble rupture that we would advise all our readers to make application to a competent establishment, such as Dr. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street, where Trusses from two to twenty dollars can be obtained.

MINERAL WATER HEADQUARTERS!

JUST RECEIVED! DIRECT IMPORTATIONS!
25 cases Congress Water.
50 cases St. Louis, Michigan, Magnetic Spring Water.
13 cases Hawthorne Spring Water.
10 cases High Rock Congress Water.
5 cases Saratoga Water.
5 cases Katalysine Gettysburg Water.
Excelsior, Vichy, Kissingen and Blue Lick Waters on draught from the Great Frost King Fountain.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets (old St. Clair.)

A PERILOUS SEASON.

Glorious and delightful as the Summer weather is, its tropical heat is a severe trial to the vital powers. Even the strongest are sometimes prostrated by its effects. The common phrase applied to this condition of the body is "general debility." Now, general debility arises from, and includes a variety of ailments. The liver is more or less affected, the bowels are either constipated or too much relaxed, the stomach but half performs the work of digestion, the appetite is poor, and the spirits depressed. This is what is called general debility. It is a general disarrangement of all the physical functions, and requires as a remedy a medicine that will regulate them all. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is specially adapted to this purpose. Its general operation is not confined to a single organ. If the liver is affected, it restores its tone. If the stomach is torpid, it regenerates it. If the nerves are tremulous and weak, it braces and reinforces them. If the mind, which ever sympathizes with the body, is gloomy and despondent, it relieves the difficulty, and soon brings the whole mechanism of the body into harmony with the laws of health.

There is no civilized nation in the Western Hemisphere in which the utility of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a tonic, corrective, and antibilious medicine, is not known and appreciated. Throughout the Tropics it is considered, both by the people and the profession, the standard specific. While it is a medicine for all seasons and all climates, it is especially suited to the complaints generated by the weather, being the purest and best vegetable stimulant in the world.

Beware of the Bitters made of acrid and dangerous materials, which unscrupulous parties are endeavoring to foist upon the people. Their name is legion, and the public has no guarantee that they are not poisonous. Adhere to the tried remedy, Hostetter's Bitters, sold only in glass and never in kegs or barrels.

SELLERS'
Imperial Cough Syrup
Has given relief to thousands who have used it, and the proprietor is persuaded that it has the power to impart benefit that cannot be claimed for the cough mixtures in general use.

Most of the mixtures sold for coughs are composed of spirituous and inflammatory articles, which, while they give little relief, really do harm.

THE IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.
Contains no spirituous ingredients whatever, and may be used in all cases not requiring active medical treatment.

Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.
Cures Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Cutaneous Diseases, Sore Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Scald Heads, Mercurial Diseases, Debility, Salt Rheum, etc.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.
One house in Massachusetts sold fifty bottles JOHNSTON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND with the agreement, NO CURE MONEY REFUNDED, and had only three bottles refunded. Why endure aching limbs and stiff joints when there is such a certain remedy.

Sold by all Druggists.
PREPARED ONLY BY
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
TTHS No. 45 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
Low Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

At 5½c., some of the best Fast Colored Prints.
At 15c., extra wide Toweling, a decided bargain.
At 12½c., Light and Dark Delaines, best quality.
At 8½c., Striped Grenadines.
At 12½c., Striped Hernanis, worth 30c.
At 25c., Striped and Figured Grenadines.
At 62½c., Plain Black Hernanis, worth $1.25.
At 18¾c., Buff and Striped Dress Linens.
At 25c., Fine French Organdy Lawns.
At 25c., Buff P. K., an extra good bargain.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Housekeeping
DRY GOODS,
At the Lowest Prices.

BARGAINS IN
Black Alpacas, Black Alpacas,
Colored Alpacas, Colored Alpacas,
Gros Grain and Glace Black Silks,
Colored Dress Silks, Japanese Silks,
Cassimeres, Jeans and Cottonades,
Country Flannels, Eastern Flannels, Rob Roy Flannels, all bought some time since, and no advance. Would advise purchasers to call soon,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Spring Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years,
No. 115 Wood Street.
C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,
J. G. STEPHENSON.

THE BEST
Are the Cheapest!
BURT'S
FINE SHOES,
For Ladies, Misses and Children,
Are well known to be the BEST. All warranted. None Genuine without his Trade Mark.
A full line of these goods are sold in Pittsburgh
BY
W. E. Schmertz & Co.,
31 Fifth Avenue.

MWF						
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25					$2.00

These are the
LEADING PRICES
AT
EVANS'
DEPARTMENT
STORE,
56 Fifth Avenue,
MASONIC HALL.

10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00

American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.
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FOR SALE.
MAGNIFICENT
BUILDING SITES.
Lots! Lots! Lots!
The most attractive and desirable sites for homes within the city limits. Good neighborhood, good water, fuel convenient, easy of access, being located at Fort Herron, the terminus of the Centre Passenger Railway. Terms easy. Inquire of
C. H. LOVE,
No. 38 FOURTH AVENUE, or to
R. G. HERRON,
ON THE PREMISES.
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ARTHUR KIRK,
AGENT FOR
Hazard's Blasting, Mining and Sporting Powders,
All kinds of Fuse constantly on hand. Orders promptly filled, at
No. 19 SEVENTH STREET, (late Irwin.)
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C. C. BOYLE.....JAS RICHEY, Jr.
C. C. BOYLE & CO.,
Lumber Dealers,
Allegheny City, near Suspension Bridge.
Shaved and Sawed Shingles, Patent Siding, Flooring, and all kinds of Dry Lumber now on hand.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD BARGAINS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
At 50c., Stamped Poplin Skirts.
At 37½c., Gents' Calico Shirts, full size.
At 12½c., Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves.
At 50c., Ladies Colored Kid Gloves, a bargain.
At 25c., Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—extra fine for the price.
At 25c., Gents' Hemmed Handkerchiefs, as good as generally sold at 50c.

BARGAINS IN
Llama Shawls,
Llama Lace Jackets,
LIGHT SUMMER SHAWLS.
New Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers.
Lace Collars, Linen Collars, and Linen and Lace Collars.
AT 12½ CENTS.
10 CASES
BLEACHED MUSLIN,
Free from Dressing, a Great Bargain.
Ladies' Summer Underwear.
Gents' Summer Underwear.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.,
AT THE
LOWEST PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

"AKRON
SEWER PIPE CO."
(Late Hill & Adams,)
Manufacture highly vitrified Stone Pipe for Sewer and Water purposes, both ring and socket from 1 to 24 inch calibre. Contractors and Plumbers supplied at lowest prices. Wholesale and Retail dealers in Chimney Tops, Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Tile, &c. Are also
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE
Johnstown Improved Hydraulic Cement,
This Cement is equal to any cement made in the United States, in many respects better than the best of them. The Cement of the Rosendale, and is decidedly better in all respects than the Uniontown or Akron Cement. It has a smaller amo nt of shrinkage, sets gradual, bears as much sand as any cement made, and gets as hard; stands frost well; it has all the qualities that hydraulic cement should have. The facilities for getting this cement is greater than all others in this market, less freight and fresher, which is an important matter Having our Agencies distances do ship we can therefore sell cheaper than any other in the market.
REFERENCES:
JOSEPH WATSON, Master Mason Middle Division, Penna. R. R. Co.
URIAH HAGOS, Master Mason Western Division Penna. R. R. Co.
And the RESIDENT ENGINEERS of

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Stock Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
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GEORGE B. HILL.
DEALER IN
Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.
(SECOND FLOOR.)
$30,000 to Loan on Mortgages. Apply immediately.

$100,000
Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)
These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, are dated 1858, for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.
For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.
my2:rd

James T. Brady & Co.,
BANKERS,
Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, July 24, 1871.

Gold was stronger to-day and opening at 111¾ and closing at 112@112¾. Loans were made in the morning at 1 per cent. for carrying, and this afternoon from 1 to 3 per cent. was paid for use. Clearings three millions. Governments dull and steady; 5-20s May and November advanced one-eighth from opening prices. Stock market has been active with a much better feeling, and prices advanced quickly at every attempt of the bears to cover. The bulls predict an active and buoyant market before the close of the week. Northwestern advanced about 2 per cent. to-day. The market at close was strong and higher, when the best prices of the day were made. The chief features were Pittsburgh, Reading, Union, Northwestern, Lake Shore, Western Union and Hannibal and St. Joe. The greatest advance was in the above mentioned stocks. Lake Shore was attributed largely to heavy buying short contracts, as many Bears did not like to remain short in market over the Lake Shore meeting on Wednesday next. Money easy at 2@3. State bonds dull and without material change.

Sterling exchange, 110¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons, 1881, 115¾; 5-20's, '62, 114¾; '64, 112¾; '65, 113¾; do new, 112¾; '67, 112¾; '68, 112¾; 10-40's, 112¾; currency 6s, 118¾.

STATE.—Missouri 99; Tennessee, old 72; new 72¾; Virginia, new 73¾; old 65; North Carolina, old 44; new 26¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 87; Quicksilver, 31; Mariposa, 14; do preferred, 34; Adams Express, 80¾; Wells-Fargo, 45¾; American Merchants Union, 57¾; Canton, 54; Pacific Mail, 30¾; New York Central, 95¾; do scrip, 91¾; Erie, 29; do preferred, 35; Harlem, 125¾; do preferred, 131; Michigan Central, 120; Lake Shore, 93¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 119½; Northwestern, 68¾; do preferred, 89; Rock Island, 107¾; New Jersey Central, 103¾; St. Paul, 58¾; do preferred, 80; Wabash, 58¾; do preferred, 82; Fort Wayne, 99; Terre Haute, 24; do preferred, 53; Chicago & Alton, 130; do preferred, 125; Ohio & Mississippi, 44¾; C. C. C. & I., 88; Burlington and Quincy, 152; Lake Shore, 108; Illinois Central, 136; Union Pacific, 27¾; Central Pacific bonds, 98¾; Union do, 87.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, July 24, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4@4¼; refined, 4¾@5¼; Pearls, 9; Pots, 7¾; Nitrals Soda, 4¾.

BEANS—Prime navy $2 ¼@2.25 per bushel.

BUTTER—The market is quiet and unchanged; prime to choice is in fair to good demand. Grease Butter, 3@9. Some dealers are impressed with the belief that the market will do better soon, but the indications at present are not very encouraging.

BROOM CORN—Is steady but unchanged, 5@7 cts per lb.

BEESWAX—There is some inquiry to fill orders, and the market is bare; we continue to quote at 33@35.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

COUNTRY MEAT—Dull and nominally unchanged. Country Lard, 9@10 cts.

CANNED GOODS—Season is about over—stock pretty well reduced.

CORN MEAL—Is still quoted in a jobbing way at 80@85 per bushel.

CHEESE—Prime is in fair demand, but the lower grades are very dull; prime Ohio Goshen, 10¾@11; prime Factory, 9¾@10; Dairy, 8 @9.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged; standard brands, in a jobbing way, 24—usual advance in small lots.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged; strictly fresh, 16—old stock hard to sell at any price.

FEATHERS—Quiet and unchanged, but unchanged; $3.00@4.00 per bbl, for fair to prime, Panche $1@2 per box. Market almost bare of fine feathers—we will be plenty to-morrow. Pearls, $1.00@1.50 per box. Foreign Fruits, dull but unchanged.

FLOUR—The market continues dull and weak and prices still drooping; good spring extras, $6.75; choice Minnesota baker's flour, $7; red winter wheat, $6.75@7.00. The demand is light, being confined wholly to supplying immediate wants; consumers are carrying just as little stock as possible, while dealers are all anxious to realize. Rye Flour is dull and nominal at $5.00@5.50.

GRAIN—In anticipation of lower prices, when the new crop begins to come forward, our millers and dealers in grain have no dispositions to purchase, only for the supply of their immediate wants. It is very difficult, therefore, for us to give anything like accurate quotations at present, as prices are nominal. New red wheat is offered freely at $1.30 per bushel and white at $1.35@1.35. Millers are careless about purchasing at these figures until their stock of old wheat is exhausted and the new is in better condition to store away. The receipts of Oats continue liberal from the west, and prices are a shade lower; we quote old at 60@61, from elevator and depots, and at the usual advance from store, in small lots. Notwithstanding the reported failure in the oat crop in some districts, we are led to believe that the crop this season exceeds that of the past year and that prices will continue to recede for some time to come. Rye is in limited request at low figures, sales at 78@80 per bushel. The season for Barley has not arrived as yet, consequently, we have no transactions to notice. Corn is dull, though the supply is not large and prices remain unchanged; we continue to quote at 68 @69 for mixed to prime yellow.

GROCERIES—Coffee—late advices from Rio Janeiro announcing increased shipments for the United States causes extreme caution on the part of buyers, and consequently, a quiet market in Brazil goods is reported on the seaboard. The stock in first hands has been reduced about 20,000 bags since our last general report, and holders have shown a disposition to not press sales—a large number having peremptorily withdrawn whole cargoes from the market, in anticipation of an advance. At Rio some purchases have been made for French account, very recently, and it looks as though an outlet in that direction might materially reduce the supplies for this country. If so the late advance will be, it is thought, sustained, and, perhaps be augmented by still further favorable news.

Total stock of Rio in the U. S..... 187,640
" same time last year..... 127,558

Sugars—The market for sugars weakened, but at the close of the week rallied and is again strong at former figures. There has been no diminution in the value of the best grocery grades but holders of refining goods made concessions of ¼ to the refiners and thus reduced prices in the manufactured goods to the extent of ¼@ per lb. The week closed, however, with an advance of ⅛ in this discription, of raw sugars, and it is but fair to presume that "Hards" and "Softs" will follow. Indeed, some of the Baltimore refiners ask 12¾ to-day for A sugar in 100 barrel lots. Syrups, are easily bought on quotations—Demerara, H A E and Durants are more firmly held. Molasses—dull and drooping.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 19½; Prime, 18½; Good 17; Fair, 16½; Roasting, 15@16.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 72; Havemeyer & Elders, 73; Silver Drips, 63; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 11¼ good, 10¾; fair fair, 10¼; Porto Rico Sugars, 10¾@11¾; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¾ @12¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14; A Coffees, 13; "R," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow, 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 40; Good, $1 10; Fair $1 Lower grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1 50; good, $1 25; fair, $1 10; Imperial Fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, $1 10; Oolong fancy, $1 25; good, 90cts; fair, 80@75c. Souchong fancy, $1 20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10c; prime, 9¾c; good, 9c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 22c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves 20c. Cassia, 55c.

HAY—Continues dull with a supply considerably in excess of the demand and prices have still further declined; we are reported sales on wharf at $18@20, against $20@24 two weeks ago.

HONEY—We can report sales in a regular way at 25@30 cts per lb, for fair to choice.

HIDES—Green Salted, 10¾@11¾; Green Butcher's, x. Dry Flint, 21@22; Green Calf Skins, 14@15; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

HUMPS—Quoted at 2¾@3¾ cts.

HEMP—Sales of rough Kentucky at $165 per ton; dressed, 12¾ cts per lb.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Dull and unchanged.

OIL—No. 1 Extra Lard Oil, Pittsburgh manufacture, quoted at 72@73 in round lots, and 75c in a jobbing way.

ONIONS—There is a moderate demand and we can report sales at $3@4 per bbl, according to quality.

POTATOES—Continue dull and unchanged; sales at $2.00@2.50 per bbl.

POULTRY—Sales at 5@6 cts per pair for young, and 7@8c for old.

PROVISIONS—Hams, Sugar Shoulders, 7@7¾; ribbed sides, 9; clear, 10c. Breakfast Bacon, 13½; plain, and 14@15 sugar cured; sugar cured shoulders, 8¾@11c; Hams, 15¾@16c. Dried Beef, canvassed, 18c. Lard, 11@11¾ in tcs, and 12¾@13 in kegs.

PEANUTS—11 cts. per lb.

RAGS—Sales, 4@4¼ cts per lb.

SEEDS—There is nothing doing in seeds of any kind.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

WILLOWS—Scarce and firm at 10 cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY July 24, 1871.

The petroleum market continues as lifeless as ever, and there is not much prospect at present of any immediate improvement. There seems to be but little inquiry for either crude or refined, and, while the latter is lower, the former is nominally unchanged. Refiners cannot pay the asking prices for crude unless there is an advance in refined, and refined, instead of improving, is getting worse and worse—lower and lower. Hence, there is a complete stagnation, nothing doing worthy of the name, and there must of necessity be a radical change in the situation, one way or the other, before there can be any material or permanent improvement.

CRUDE.

Not a single sale reported; spot or seller July, 12¾; seller all year, 12; buyer all year, 13; Parker nominal at $4.95.

REFINED.

Sales 1,000 bbls July at 25¾; 500 do at 25½, closing quotations as follows: August, 25¾; September, 25¾; October, 25¾; October to December, 25¾; buyer all year, 26. Market very dull and weak.

OIL BARRELS.

Better and higher, city make, spot, $1.80 bid and $1.90 asked. Wharf quoted at $1.85; sales of country make, spot, at $1.70.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Brilliant O W 526, account L & F; Standard O W 234, account J Vogle & Co; Gerrish's O W 234, account J K Barbour; Tarentum O W 234, account Duncan & Y; Penn O W 474, account T Hackett; Standard O W 234, account Bates & G; Vista O W 850, account H McKelvy; National O W 362, account J Bushnell; Model O W 908, account Foreman & Co; Star O W 456, account W Stewart; Riverside O W 468, account P Hutchinson; Eagle O W 234, account Duncan & Y; Hutchinson O W 166, account Bates & G.

Total..... 5,854.

REFINED PETROLEUM PENN. R. R.

Union Refining Co. 154 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Ralston & Warring, 97 bbls ref. oil to Warring, King & Co., Phila.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 162 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Total..... 413 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R.

John Spear & Co., 150 bbls refined oil to Logan & Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Logan 171 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 104 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co., Phila.

Bruaw & Wagner 300 bbls refined oil to Warring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co. 321 bbls refined to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Hyde, Bro & Co., 103 bbls refined to Logan & Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Lyons & Co., 209 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 150 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

H. Weisenberger, 196 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Total..... 1,864 bbls

[By P. & A. Telegraph].

PHILADELPHIA, July 24, 12.45 P. M.—Refined July, 25¼@25¾; August 25¾@25¾c; September 25¾@25¾c.

5:03 P. M.—Crude 14c; refined, July 25¾@ 25¾c; August 25¾@25¾c; September 25¾@ 25¾; August and September 25¾@25¾c.

NEW YORK, July 24, 12 M.—Market quiet and easy; little doing. Crude 14¼c, held firm. Refined 25¾c for cargo and 25¾c for July contracts. No sales.

3 P. M.—Market quiet. Crude held at 14¾c, with bids of 14¾c for small lots in market; 14¾c is the nominal figure for round lots. Refined; contracts for July offering at 25¾c, with bids of 25¾c. No transactions.

OIL CITY, July 24, 10:30 A. M.—Market very quiet; $4.80@4.85 on Lower Creek; Oil City about $5.00. Weather cloudy and cool.

PLEASANTVILLE, July 24, 12:10 P. M.—Market quiet and firm, at $4.80.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, July 24, 1871.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

Zeigler & Rothchilds, Chicago	2 cars
Mc. Marks Bro., Chicago	1 car
Keefer & Beyer, Chicago	1 car
L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago	1 car
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago	1 car
Greenwald & Kahn, Crestline	1 car
C. Mane, Crestline	1 car
Dr. Prymer, Crestline	1 car
D. Boyd, Crestline	2 cars
Neely Bro., Newark	2 cars
A. Campbell, Indianapolis	1 car
S. Johns, Bellaire	1 car
Total	16 cars

CATTLE.

In addition to the 16 cars of western cattle there were about six car loads brought over from the Central Yards at East Liberty, and about 10 car loads from adjoining counties, making in all 32 cars or about 570 head—counting 18 head to the car. As will be seen, while the number of western cattle was comparatively small, the supply from adjacent country was unusually large, and the number on sale, was somewhat larger than that of last week. With a pretty full attendance of butchers and with a demand pretty well up to the supply, the market was fairly active, which is evidenced from the fact that the pens were nearly cleared by eleven o'clock, and so far as we learn, there was nothing left over. In regard to prices there was little or no change, as compared with last week; common and medium grades have ruled a shade lower but good to prime butchers brought last week's prices, and sold readily at quotations, 6@6¾, some few fancy lots bringing 7@7¼ cts. There were but very few sold above 6¾ cts, and this may be regarded as a fair quotation for prime butchers stock, in a retail way.

Of the 16 cars of western cattle, 6 cars were from Chicago, 9 from Ohio, and 1 from Indiana, as already noted, there were 6 cars from East Liberty, from which it is safe to infer that some of the Allegheny drovers discovered that they could buy their cattle cheaper at the Central Yards than in the west, and this accounts for the unusually small number of western cattle on sale to-day.

Fresh cows in light supply but the demand is limited and the market dull, though this is generally the case at this season of the year. Quotations may be fairly given at $35@75, as to quality and condition.

J & S Neely 48 head of fair to prime butchers stock, from Ohio, at 5¾@6¾.

Hoyt & Shoenfelt 19 head, at 4.90.

Jas. Hanlin 21 head of Allegheny Co. steers, at 5¾@6¾.

Thos. Robinson, of this county sold 9 head of mixed stock, at an average of about 5 cts.

Shiltemantle Flinner report 26 head of Butler Co. steers, averaging about 950 lbs, at 4¾ @4¾.

Beyer & Keefer report 27 from Chicago, and 17 from East Liberty, sold at 5@6¾—all steers.

H Humes reports 27 Beaver Co. steers, at 6@ 6¾; 2 bulls unsold.

E Katz 18 head of fair to good butchers stock from Chicago, at 5@6¾—5 extra, to W Peters, at 6¾.

Greenwald & Kahn 88 head of good to prime Ohio heifers and steers, at 6@6¾.

Rothchilds & Zeigler 52 head of good to prime western steers, at 5¾@6 cts.

S Kauffman 20 head of Washington Co. steers, at 4¾@5.00.

Peter Hartman 34 head of good to prime Washington Co. steers, at 5¾@6¾.

S Marks & Bro. 19 head of western steers—one load of extra, at 6¾@7 cts.

Jacob Lubman 7 from Washington Co., and 8 from Ohio sold at 5¾@6¾.

M Kraus reports 36 head of western cattle, at 5 to 5¾@6 cts.

Hood wholesaled to Varner 17 head of good Beaver Co. steers; Varner retailed them at 5¾@6¾.

Sol Traurman 20 from Washington Co. and 13 from Ohio so d at 5@6 cts.

Jas. Hunter retailed 13 head Ohio cattle at 5¾@6.6.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply was a little larger than that of last week, footing up close on to 1,500 head, of which fully two-thirds were lambs. With a good retail demand, however, and some inquiry for shipping, the market was quick and the pens were pretty well cleared by half past ten, and, that too, at full prices. Lambs, as will be seen by reference to the report of sales, below annexed, sold at from $1.50 to $4.50 per head, and sheep at from $2 per head to 5 cts per lb. Some 200 lambs were sold, to go east—50 of which brought 6 cts per lb.

John Beemer sold 20 mixed sheep at an average of $3.75 per head; 65 lambs at an average of $2.75.

Andrew Stakely reports 118 Butler Co lambs at $4.00@4.50; 6 old sheep at $3.

Sneitemantle & Flinner, of Butler Co. report 80 lambs at $1.75@3.50; 25 sheep at $3.00@ 4.75.

Neeley & Fairley report selling 95 lambs at $2.00@3.50.

Wm Tesh sold 77 good to extra lambs at $3.00@4.50.

H Nogel wholesaled 34 lambs at $2.25 per head.

Robt McCaslin, of Lawrence Co. reports 40 sheep at an average of $3.80 per head; 65 lambs at an average of $2.75.

Adam Eckert reports 140 lambs at $2@4; 14 old sheep at $2.50@3.75.

J C Beighley, of Butler Co. 27 head of sheep and lambs at $1.50@2.00 per head.

Keefer & Kraus report 136 head of sheep and lambs, from Lawrence Co. at $2.00@3.50.

R A Stoufter sold 50 extra lambs, averaging 90 lbs, at John Brums, at 6 cts per lb; retailed 91 mixed sheep and lambs at $2.50@4.00.

S A Vandever wholesaled 50 extra lambs, on private terms; retailed 100 head at $2@5 for lambs; and 15 sheep at 5 cts.

I C McNeese, 130 fair to good retail lambs at $2@3; 30 head of sheep at $2¾ per head to 5 cts per lb.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Cotton in fair demand, but at lower rates; middling upland 20¾c. Flour dull and holders anxious to sell; western and State $4.40@5.00; common to good extra $5.20@5.70; good to choice $5.60@6.25; white western extra $6.10@6.75; Ohio extras $5.35@6.30; St. Louis $5.60@9.00. Rye flour $4.85@5.50. Corn mealy, western $3.25@3.90. Whisky firm at 90c. Wheat; prime common spring No 1, $1.41; No 2, $1.36@1.38; new and old red and amber $1.38@1.46; white western $1.38@1.55. Rye, barley and malt quiet. Corn firm; inferior and common western mixed 64 @67c; good to choice 68@69c; yellow 70@72c; straight western mixed for August 67c. Oats active and advanced; western 60@61c; Ohio 67@70c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 19¾@20c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c; Cuba 9@10c. Molasses dull, but unchanged. Rice 8c@8¾c. Crude petroleum 14¼@14¾c; refined 25¾c. Pork heavy; mess new $14.50; prime pork $12@13 prime mess new $13@13.25; September and October $14.87. Beef dull; mess 10@13c; extra 13@16c; hams 18@20c; prime and India 20@25c. Cut meats quiet; hams 12@14c; shoulders 5¾@6c; middles inactive. Lard heavy; prime steam 9¾@10c; kettle dull at 10c. Butter quiet; western 10@18c; State 15@28c. Cheese dull at 7@11c.

LATEST.—Flour, concessions would have to be made to sell; $5.20@5.70 shipping extras. Wheat and oats firm and unchanged. Corn; prime mixed western 68c. Lard dull, 10¾c for July. Eggs very firm 22c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 24, 1871.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

WHEAT—Active and advanced 1¼c; No 2 spring $1.13@1.13¾c for cash; $1.13¾ for July; $1.17¾ for July and August; $1.04¾@1.05 seller all the year; this afternoon quiet and firm at $1.06¾ for August; $1.13@1.13¾ for July.

CORN—No 2 mixed firm and ¾c higher at 49¾c for cash; 49¾c for July; 49¾c for August; this afternoon quiet at 49c for July; 49¾c for August.

OATS—Dull and declined 1@1¼c; No 2 42¾c for cash; 41@41½c for July; 34@34¾c for August.

RYE—No 2 easier and more active at 58¾c.

BARLEY—No 2 quiet and weaker at 70c for cash or August.

HIGHWINES—Steady and strong at 92c.

MESS PORK—Dull at $14@14.25.

LARD—Quiet at 10¾@10¾c.

HOGS—Moderately active and weaker at $4.- 25@4.80.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 9,000 head.

SHIPMENTS—Hogs, 6,000 head.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, July 24—Beeves number 8270 for the week and 5700 for to-day, being 153 at Communipaw, 112 at the Bull's Head, 1 at Sandretth's street, and 76 at Weehawken. With the heavy supply the market was active, all selling at more than 4c advance since last Monday, but scarcely as high as on Friday. Texans sold in better flesh, selling at 8@9c; common western 7@8c; fair to good 11¾@12¾; prime 12¾c, the average being nearly 11¾c; 66 Texans of 640 lbs sold at 8¾c; 120 Illinois, 6¾ cwt, at 10¾c; 60 Kentucky, 6¾ cwt, at 11¾c, @12¾c, 90 fat Ohio, 8 cwt, 12c. Sheep and lambs 20,250 for the week and 9,000 to-day. Market good and strong for sheep, weak for lambs, about all selling. Sheep at 5@6¾c; lambs 6¾@9¾c. One car 84 lbs Ohio 5¾c. Hogs 16,000 for the week, 55 lbs Western lambs 8¾c, car 65 lbs Canadas 9c, lot of 50 lb culls 6¾c. Hogs 24,000 for the week, and 5,800 to-day. After a decline of ¾c on Saturday, the market is firm again at 6¾@7¾c for dressed. A car of 180 lbs sold alive at 5¾c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The market has been more active, and the feeling is good for this season among the principal jobbers, chiefly in fine packages. Cotton staple goods are still looking up, and new and open sheetings are advanced from 9¾c to 10c; do Y from 10¾c to 10¾c; do Z from 11¾c to 11¾c. Amoskeag Z declared do from 11¾c to 12c. Harmony ¼ do 10@10¾c. Bedford R brown sheetings advanced from 9 to 9¾c. Conestoga do from 8¾ to 9c; Pepperell bleached cottons advanced from 14 to 14¾c all round. Woolen shawls were opened to-day by some agents, among others, Peacedale & W. Co., whose goods were eagerly sought after at an advance of 5 per cent as follows: M T fancy long shawls $7.75; 72x144 W T do $6.75; 6/4x8/4 Indian W T fancy $5.75; 6/4x126 inches do checks $3.75; do drabs $3.75@4.25; brown $4.25; 72x144 inches extra stripes $1.50; do squares $4.50.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—Cotton dull, but unchanged; middling 20¼c. Flour dull and unsettled; new family $6@6.25. Wheat dull and a shade lower, new red $1.17@1.20. Corn dull and holders anxious to sell; 54@55c asked. Rye steady at 70@73c. Oats quiet and weak; new 43@43c. Barley quiet and unchanged; fall 80@90c. Groceries and oils unchanged. Provisions firm at 12c. Butter steady; fresh 19@ 20c. Cheese dull but unchanged at 9@11c. Pork dull and nominal. Lard dull but firmly held; 10¾c asked. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 5¾c; sides 7c. Sugar-cured hams 7¾@7¾c; no sales. Bacon firm; shoulders 6¾c; do sides and clear rib 8¾c; do clear 8¾c. Hogs active and advanced to $4.75@5.10. Tobacco—Demand good at full prices; sales 243 hhds. Whisky firm at 92c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—Flour scarce for high grades superfine $4.75; double $6.00; treble $6.85@7.00. Corn in fair demand; mixed 72@73c; white 75c; yellow 76c. Oats quiet at 62@66c. Bran quiet at $1.00. Pork dull and offering at 15¾c. Bacon scarce and firm at 7¾c; rib 9¾@9¾c; sides 10c. Lard firm, kegs 11¾@11¾c. Sugar in good demand; common 9¾c; prime to choice 12¾@12¾c. Whisky, stock light at 90@$1.05. Coffee dull at 13¾@15¼c. Sterling 24. Gold 112¾.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined from 1@1¼c; No 1 white Wabash $1.32; No 1 white Michigan $1.30; amber Michigan $1.16@$1.17; No. 1 red $1.17¼; No 2 do $1.14@1.15; No 3 do $1.06; No 2 amber Illinois $1.17; rejected red $1.00. Corn dull but unchanged; low mixed held at 55c; yellow held at 60c with 56¾c offered. Oats steady; No. 1 new 49@50c; old 58¾c; Michigan old 55, rejected 40c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—Tobacco firm at unchanged prices; sales, 80 hhds. Cotton quiet and a shade weaker; middling 20¾c. Flour quiet; extra family $6.00. Wheat quiet; sales on arrival $1.25@1.30. Corn demand good; shelled sacked 70c. Oats active and unchanged. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $15.50. Bacon 6¾@8¾@9c. Hams, sugar cured, 15c; do, plain 14c. Lard 10¾@11¾c. Whisky firm at 92c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Flour dull; Ohio and Indiana $6.75@7.25. Wheat dull and drooping; new red $1.30@1.40; amber $1.40@1.45; western $1.45@1.50. Corn steady; yellow 69@70c; mixed western 68@69c. Oats; white 66@66c; new 60@62c. Provisions dull. Crude Petroleum 18¾c; refined 25¾@25¾c. Whisky irregular; western iron bound 90¾c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—Flour—City Mills high grades declined 25c; others weak and unchanged; Western family $6.75@7.50. Wheat dull and drooping; Ohio and Indiana $1.30@1.40. Corn dull; mixed Western 68@70c. Oats dull; Western, 46@62c. Mess pork, $15.50. Hams, 16¾@17¾c. Lard 11¾c. Whisky quiet, 96c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 red winter spot $1.19; sales 5,000 bbls, seller September $1.20 No. 2, red winter, $1.26. Corn quiet, unsteady Bro., Newark ..... 2 cars
A. Campbell, Indianapolis ..... 1 car
S. Johns, Bellaire ..... 1 car
Total ..... 16 cars

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 24.—Flour—extra Spring lower; $4.75@5.25 for medium. Wheat No 2 firm at $1.10¾ cash. Oats—No. 2 quiet at 41c. Corn—No. 2 mixed firm at 49c. Rye—No. 2 firm at 58c., Barley—No 2 steady at 70c.

Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—Cotton firm, grades in request, sales 3000 bales good ordinary at 16@17c; low middling 18@18¾c; middlings at @20¾c. Receipts 964 bales; exports 369 bales; stock 46,352 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 24.—Cotton quiet at 19c.

MOBILE, July 24.—Cotton dull at 19¾c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, July 24.—Through—6 bxs and bales d goods, Carr, McCandless & Co; 5 bbls turpentine, 2 bbls rosin, 25 bbls zinc, H L Fahnestock & Co; 10 bxs dry goods, D Gregg & Co; 58 bbls sugar, Johnson & Colvin; 10 bbls sugar, 5 bbls do, J S Dilworth & Co; 5 bbls sugar, Haworth & D; 14 do do, Knox & Orr; 5 bgs c nuts, 1 bx gs, Kramer & V; 50 bbls sugar, 25 bxs soap, Watt, Lang & Co; 50 do do, Arnaudes & Co; 25 bbls syrups, S H Baird; 18 bbls sugar, W H Buffum; 25 bxs raisins, W Cooper & co; 65 do do, T W Dalzell; 25 bxs do, H Dalzell; 25 bxs raisins, Ewalt & Co; 15 bbls d zinc, Freeman & Berger; 10 pkgs tin, C G Hussey; 40 bbls sugar, read & M; 21 bbls do, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 car s iron, J McDermitt; 1 bx d goods, McCandless, J & Co; 1 do do, McElroy, D & Co; 11 bbls truck, and 2 bbls oil Brien; 5 bbls do, Hatfield; 50 bbls sugar, Reymer & Bro; 32 bales oakum, J H Sneathen & Co; 10 bbls sugar, Schmaker & Co; 14 do do, Voigt & McGraw; 100 bxs soap, Carter, Bro & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, July 24.—Cars metals, Shoenberger, B & Co; 2 do do, Carnegie, K & Co; 1 do do, James Wood & Co; 3 do do, Brown & Mosgrave; 5 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 1 do do, Reese, Graff & D; 1 do do, Everson, Preston & Co; 1 do do, Zug & Co; 17 bales wool, S Harbaugh & Co; 1 car lumber, J H Chambers Bro; 20 Co; 1 do do, Dunlaw & Co; 1 do do, G A Mundorf; 3 do shingles, J H Chambers, 20 do sawing machines, 4 bxs oil, Wm Sumner & Co; 40 bales hay, Keil & Ritchart; 10 pcs iron, Graff, Bennett & Co; 10 bbls sugar, J Rhodes & Co.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, July 24—Through—80 bbls oxide, F W Gerdis; 10 bgs coffee, 10 bbls sugar, J Schorr; 12 bbls plaster, J Craig; 7 bbls sugar, J O'Hanlin; 3 pkgs d goods, W C Myer; 15 do tin, G W Hubley; 50 bgs c wood, S Hindley & Son; 3 pkgs d goods, H H Meyer; 5 do do, w Semple; 1 do do, G Eddie; 1 do do, F H Kirker; 10 bxs tob, W H Parker; 1 do do C H Trumpler; 1 do do, Mayer; 1 do do, H Gerwig; 1 do do, Elliott & Lyon; 5 bbls w oil, H P Schwartz; 1 case p glass, Graham & S.

LOCAL—150 bbls salt, R W Cunningham; 10 bdls bags, J Duer; 6 pkgs sundries, H Strobe; 41 sks c nuts, McGinnis & Smith; 1 bdl rags,

HOME NEWS.

Slight Fire.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon fire was discovered in the roof of a dwelling on Jackson street, Allegheny occupied by a Mr. Porter. The building is situated near the Friendship engine house, and before an alarm was given the steamer was got out and the flames extinguished before any damage was done. A defective flue, it is said, caused the trouble.

Alarm of Fire.—The alarm of fire was sounded about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, from box 37. It was occasioned by a chimney on fire at No. 149 Second avenue, a few doors above Try street, from which flames and sparks issuing, communicated with the roof. The engines were promptly on hand but were not called into action as the fire was extinguished by hand before they arrived. No loss of any consequence was suffered.

We are pleased to announce that our friend Mr. R. C. Parke, whose face is well-known to the depositors of the Real Estate Savings Bank, has been elected Assistant Treasurer of the Improvement Trust Company, and will be found at their Banking House, No. 75 Fourth avenue, during business hours. The Improvement Trust Company starts under the most flattering circumstances, its entire capital stock of $500,000 having been disposed of to over five hundred subscribers in a about ten days. The Bank is now ready for business, and is offering special inducements to depositors. We earnestly recommend this Company to all, and especially to our working classes who are largely interested as owners of its stock. We believe this is the first Bank in this city to whose stock working men have been invited to subscribe, and we have no doubt they will make it a brilliant success.

Runaway in Allegheny.

Yesterday afternoon Controller Porter and Mr. Alex. Patterson, of Allegheny, were out riding in a buck wagon, and when passing along Ohio street, near the Penitentiary, the horse took fright and run away. Mr. Porter jumped out almost immediately after the animal started to run, and fell to the ground, sustaining a few slight scratches and bruises. Mr. Patterson, who was driving, held on to the reins, and finally succeeded in checking the horse, but not until the wagon had been badly damaged, the shafts being broken and the dash board kicked into splinters.

Expensive Hilarity.

A party from the rural districts consisting of three young men and a number of young women, taking a little ride in a farm wagon, on Saturday night, for the sake of pleasure, made their appearance on Carson street, East Birmingham, about one o'clock Sunday morning, the male members of the party hooting and yelling and firing off pistols, to the annoyance of the entire community. The entire load were arrested and brought before Burgess Salisbury, who imposed a fine of $5 each and costs on the men and dismissed the girls with some good advice and a reprimand.

Birmingham Insurance Company.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Birmingham Insurance Company the following persons were nominated for Directors of said company twelve to be elected. The election will be held next Monday afternoon at the German Hall: Messrs. Conrad Roupp, J. P. Heisel, August Ammon, E. G. Krehan, E. G. Engelking, Fred. Maul, Bernhard Krugh, Jacob Dressel, Adam Ehrenfeld, Thos. Eichenlaub, Wm. Johnson, Chas. Foerste, Frank Fickeisen, Ernst Rohrkaste, Geo. H. Anderson, John B. Lutz, Geo. Kohler, Chas. Hoffer, Chas. Hoffer, Chas. Well, Anton Schmidt, Anton Henger, Gregorrus Fox, Adam Franz, Chas. Espe, Jacob Oel.

Robbery on the Southside.

As Mr. Conrad Roupp, a citizen of St. Clair borough, was returning to his home at a late hour on Saturday night, he was attacked on Carson street by three villains, who knocked him down and proceeded to relieve him of a valuable silver watch and his pocketbook, which contained about $25 in money. The thieves made good their escape. Mr. Roupp was attacked on a former occasion when he had a large amount of money, but owing to the inattention of the thieves, he threw his pocketbook to the side of the road, where he afterwards recovered it, the contents missing nothing. It is to be hoped, that the offenders will be discovered, and receive their just deserts.

Death of a Veteran Editor.

Mr. Isaac Harris, who was well known in this community as being one of the oldest residents of the city, died last evening at his residence, S. H. Samons street, Allegheny, in the advanced age of eighty years. Many years ago Mr. Harris was publisher of a city directory, and was also editor and proprietor of a paper called *Harris' Intelligencer*. He was probably the oldest editor in the State. The deceased came to this city when only eight years of age, and has resided here ever since, during a period of nearly seventy years. He was a good citizen, and in his younger days was a prominent and well known business man, greatly esteemed by a wide circle of friends. The funeral will take place this afternoon at three o'clock.

Western University.

At the last meeting of the Trustees of this Institution Charles Dickey, A. B., was selected as Instructor in Physics and Astuary. An additional instructor in Greek will be employed in the Preparatory Department. The Faculty will consist of the Trustees, Professors and Instructors. The Preparatory Department will be entirely distinct from the Collegiate and will be in charge of Levi Landerdin, A. M., whose reputation as a most competent and faithful instructor is well known here. The building is undergoing alterations and improvements to adapt it in the best manner for the changes to be made in its management. We are glad to add to the record the rapid growth of this Institution. The best advantages for a preparatory, collegiate and scientific education are here afforded.

A Costly Pair of Shoes.

On Saturday evening about dusk an individual named Sears, in company with his friend named Snyder, visited Ruoff's shoe store, on Carson street, Birmingham, saying that he wanted to purchase a pair of shoes. He made no purchase, however, but Snyder pocketed a small pair of shoes, which Sears observing, transferred to his own possession, after leaving the store. Snyder discovering that he had left two velvet vests in the store, the party returned for them, when a fight ensued between Snyder of the theft. He was about to pay for them, when Sears, with a view of shielding himself, passed remarks indicating that his friend should be charged with such an act. Quite an altercation ensued, and a large crowd gathered, when the officers appeared upon the scene and arrested the offenders. Burgess Salisbury fined Sears five dollars and costs, and held Snyder for a hearing on a charge of larceny.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh, for the week ending July 23d, 1871, as reported, by order of the Board of Health, by J. Guy McCandless, M. D., Health Physician:

Accident by drowning, 3; apoplexy of the lungs 1; cancer of the stomach 1; cholera infantum, 5; consumption, 4; convulsions, 3; diarrhœa, 2; disease of the heart, 2; dropsy of the brain, 1; dysentery, 4; fever, typhoid, 1; hemorrhage, 1; hemorrhage from bowels, 1; inflamation of bowels, 3; inflamation of brain, 4; inflamation of brain and meningitis, 1; inflamation of lungs, 1; inflamation of peritoneum, 1; inanition, 1; marasmus, 3; measles, 3; old age, 1; small-pox, 11; unknown, 1; whooping cough, 2; still births, 4. Of the above there were under 1 year, 23; from 1 to 2, 15; from 2 to 5, 6; from 5 to 10, 3; from 10 to 15, 2; from 15 to 20, 1; from 20 to 30, 6; from 30 to 40, 1; from 40 to 50, 3; from 50 to 60, 5; from 60 to 70, 1; 70 to 80, 1; from 90 to 100, 1. Males, 44; females, 25. White, 68; colored, 1. Total, 69

West Liberty.

The little town of West Liberty, in Lower St. Clair township, this county, is about two miles beyond Mount Washington, on Washington avenue. Although a little known in the city, at the present time it contains between two and three hundred of a population, and is steadily augmenting in numbers. The people, as a whole, are industrious and enterprising, having quite a few of the essentials for a thriving town. Our citizens are fast availing themselves of the advantages of the inclined plane, the prospect of a ride to the city in the near future, and the comparatively cheap lands in that neighborhood, to procure beautiful country seats. Already there are quite a number of handsome residences in the vicinity, and others are about being erected. We are informed that a gentleman connected with one of our daily newspapers has recently secured an eligible site and will shortly commence the erection of a tasty dwelling, and all the modern improvements, and surrounded with handsome grounds. Among the finest now built may be mentioned those of Colonel William Pepy, N. P. Fetterman, Esq., Mr. Richard Knowlson, Captain George Neeld, Mr. Joseph Hughey, Mr. Jacob Hogg, Mr. David Hunter, Mr. Wilerich, Mr. Demmler, Messrs Ephraim and William Hughey, Mr. Shaffer, and Mr. Neeld. Mr. Fetterman, Chas. King and others. Wilkinsburg, Bellevue, Thomas and John Knowlson, Westzel, Oyers, Becker, House, Block, Gibsons, Curran, Lyda, McNeily, Wilbraham, Beltz, Hoover, Wiggins, McIlvaine, Thomas and numerous others, own property and reside in the place. The citizens, we understand, are moving in the matter of a charter, and it is expected that before long the town will be duly officered. Should Mount Washington and West Liberty, however, continue to extend their boundaries for a few years more, as they have in the past three or four, the two may be easily consolidated under one government. A good board walk now connects the two.

William M. Bell, Esq.

This gentleman died at his residence on Stockton avenue, Allegheny, on Sabbath last, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. Though he had been laid aside from active duty for some four or five weeks, receiving medical attention, yet it was not apprehended that results so serious would occur until within about an hour of his departure. On Sabbath morning he expressed himself as feeling better and rather urged the members of his household to attend church. He died before the close of the sanctuary services, and with no murmur of his household present except his beloved wife.

Mr. Bell was born in Warren, Ohio, the eldest of ten children. While a mere boy his father removed to Pittsburgh, where the earlier part of William's manhood years was devoted to mercantile life. About twenty-four years since he became identified with the Anchor Cotton Mill, of which his lamented father was at that time one of the principal owners. William M. Bell retained his connection with the mill until the close of his life. In a room of this mill, what is now known as the Second United Presbyterian Church of Allegheny, was started, and the father of the deceased was chosen a Ruling Elder. William M. Bell was identified for many years with this congregation until his death, honored and highly esteemed by old and young. He was a member of its Board of Trustees for eighteen or twenty years. He was twice chosen with great unanimity to the office of Ruling Elder, but declined on the ground that the claims of business would not allow him to give proper attention to the duties of the office. He was also for many years a member of the Young Men's Bible Society. Mr. Bell was a man of remarkable conscientiousness, modesty, kindness, and evenness of disposition. In all relations he was a first-class specimen of the Christian gentleman. As husband, father, brother or friend he was the personification of kindness and courtesy, and in his home, which was the centre of a very large number of relations and friends, all were impressed with his unostentatious manners and genuine goodness of heart. In the church to which he belonged and in the community where he so long resided, he can have no superiors as a Christian and a gentleman. His death occasions a loss which cannot be easily repaired—in some respects never, while the earth abides. To the widow, the children, the brothers and sisters, we tender our heartfelt sympathies. No doubt their loss is his eternal gain.

THE HEATHS' TROUBLE.

Continuation of the Hearing—The Embezzlement Case—The Testimony for the Defense—Legal Wranglings—The Accused Held for Court.

Yesterday the hearing in the case of Captain Batchelder of the Heath Zouaves, who is charged with embezzlement, was continued at the office of Alderman McMasters. There was another large crowd of military men in attendance with a sprinkling of the legal fraternity and a delegation of spectators who seemed to have no further interest in the matter further than an idle curiosity to see how it would turn out.

Promptly at ten o'clock the case was called.

AN ENDORSER ON THE STAND.

The first witness called was Dr. A. M. Barr, who had been prevented by sickness from attending on Friday. He gave an account of the transactions in reference to the note, the agreement by which it was discounted, &c., which did not differ from that already published. He said he paid no further attention to it until the notice of protest was sent to him. He had on several occasions endeavored to persuade Captain Batchelder to provide for its payment but without avail, though he promised to do so when the proceeds of a certain ball, which his company was to give, came into his hands.

THAT LETTER AGAIN.

In the cross-examination which followed, Mr. Moreland requested Col. Kilgore (who was in the audience) to let him have the letter that Dr. Barr wrote, and which we published. The Colonel replied that he had already given the counsel a copy, and refused positively and excitedly to show the document again.

Mr. Moreland—I want the original; it is the best evidence.

Col. Kilgore—No, it isn't the best evidence, and you can't get it until I am on the stand.

Mr. Moreland—Dr. Barr, did you write this letter to Col. Kilgore? (Showing him a printed copy.)

Dr. Barr—Yes, sir, I did on Tuesday of week before last.

Mr. Moreland—Did you know when you wrote it whether this suit was pending or in contemplation?

Dr. Barr—I did not.

Mr. Moreland—Had you not an interview with Colonel Kilgore on the Monday preceding the Tuesday on which the note was written?

Dr. Barr—Yes, sir, I had.

Mr. Moreland—Did you not then consult Mr. Barton, your counsel, in regard to the matter?

The witness acknowledged that he did, and in answer to questions, went on to state that it was some months after the interest that he paid his share of the note. He emphatically denied any "arrangement" by which he was induced to indorse the note in consideration of being made Surgeon General with the staff of Colonel Kilgore. He had held the position nominally before he had known Batchelder, and although subsequently elected, had not yet accepted it. He never solicited the position at all. He had never in the presence of any one, said he intended to hold the donation to the "Heaths." He had only

ENDORSED THE NOTE

at the solicitation of Col. Kilgore, who told him it would be all right.

Maj. M.—"How long have you contemplated this suit."

Dr. Barr—"Not until Captain Batchelder had mis-appropriated the funds."

Maj. M.—"When did you consult Mr. Barton about this matter."

Dr. B.—"Don't know whether it was before or after the information was made.

Maj. M.—Do you not recollect that Captain Batchelor went down to John Heath's to see him about the note after its protests, and that Mr. Heath said he had consulted you and Mr. O'Hara and that it was all arranged?"

Dr. Barr—No sir, I know nothing of that.

The Doctor was quite excited and annoyed while on the stand, and indignantly denied any arrangement or understanding by which he was to receive military honors.

Mr. Moreland then preceded the calling of witnesses

FOR THE DEFENSE

by a brief speech, in which he set forth that they intended to prove that the prosecution was a malicious one; that an "arrangement" had been made with the endorsers to let them off, the company in consideration of certain appointments which were made; that Captain Batchelder with this understanding, and by direction of the company paid the amount collected for uniforms for the settlement of other claims, and that the trouble had arose from the grumblings of a disaffected few.

Colonel Kilgore was then called. He was in a similar state of mind as the last witness and was equally emphatic in his protestations that he knew of no arrangement whereby he had been insinuated. He only knew that he had thought Captain Batchelder a gentleman, but had been led to change his opinion by the note (Kilgore) had induced Dr. Barr and the others to sign the note under the impression that it would be all right. He was interested he now had in the case was to see that the note was paid; he had had no hand in instituting any malicious prosecution against Batchelder, but wanted to see his friends protected.

Colonel Kilgore interspersed his evidence at times with severe animadversions on Captain Batchelder and closed by emphatically pronouncing the statements in reference to an arrangement as "false."

Capt. E. J. Siebert of the Allegheny Greys was the next witness called. He identified the note he